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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to	8.00 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
8.00 „	to	10.00 „	„	10 „
10.00 „	to	11.00 „	„	15 „
11.30 „	to	12.45 p.m.	„	15 „
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15 „	„	10 „
1.15 „	to	1.45 „	„	15 „
1.45 „	to	2.15 „	„	10 „
2.15 „	to	5.00 „	„	15 „
5.00 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARDS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.				
8.00 „	to	10.30 a.m.	Every	15 minutes
10.30 „	to	11.00 „	„	10 „
11.30 „	to	12.00 noon	„	15 „
12.00 noon	to	1.00 p.m.	„	10 „
1.00 p.m.	to	5.30 „	„	15 „
5.30 „	to	6.00 „	„	10 „
6.00 „	to	6.30 „	„	15 „
6.30 „	to	8.00 „	„	10 „

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

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General Managers.
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.15		8.35		3.20		Sats., Runs, and Public Holidays Excepted.	
SHEK LUNG dep.	9.40		11.10		4.55			5.00
Shum Chun dep.	10.15	6.05	4.20	11.45	5.30	4.30	5.30	5.07
Sheung Shui dep.	—	6.18	4.37	11.53	5.37	4.40	5.40	5.13
Fanling dep.	—	6.15	4.41	11.56	—	4.40	5.40	5.12
Taipo Market dep.	—	6.25	4.52	12.06	—	4.49	5.48	5.21
Taipo dep.	—	6.33	4.58	12.11	—	4.53	5.51	—
Shatin dep.	—	6.46	5.12	12.24	—	5.04	—	—
Tsamsui dep.	—	6.56	5.23	12.32	—	*5.13	—	—
Hung Hom dep.	—	7.02	5.32	12.43	—	5.20	Sats., Runs, and Public Holidays only.	
KOWLOON arr.	11.05	7.05	5.35	12.46	7.00	5.23	7.16	5.45

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 12 Local. p.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	*No. 16 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave H.K.	6.26	7.55	9.15	10.14	1.15	1.35	2.25	5.06	4.25
KOWLOON dep.	6.50	8.06	9.30	10.28	1.28	1.49	2.50	5.18	4.50
Hung Hom dep.	6.54	—	9.36	10.32	1.32	1.52	—	5.22	4.54
Tsamsui dep.	7.00	—	9.43	10.40	1.39	1.58	—	5.27	4.59
Shatin dep.	7.11	—	9.56	10.52	1.49	2.09	•	5.38	5.11
Taipo dep.	7.23	•	10.09	11.04	2.01	2.21	—	Sats., Runs, and Public Holidays Excepted. 5.53	5.24
Taipo Market dep.	7.27	—	10.15	11.08	2.05	2.25	—	5.56	5.27
Fanling dep.	7.37	—	10.23	11.17	2.14	2.34	—	6.04	5.35
Sheung Shui dep.	7.40	•	10.26	11.20	2.18	2.37	•	6.07	5.38
Shum Chun arr.	7.45	—	—	11.26	2.23	2.41	—	6.12	5.43
SHEK LUNG dep.	—	8.50	11.00	—	—	—	3.35	—	—
CANTON, (Tai Sha Tau) arr.	—	11.45	4.50	—	—	—	6.45	Sats., Runs and Public Holidays only.	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

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		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok	dep.	0.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling	arr.	11 00	2.20	6.00

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Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53	88 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24	44 „

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Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 „	26 „

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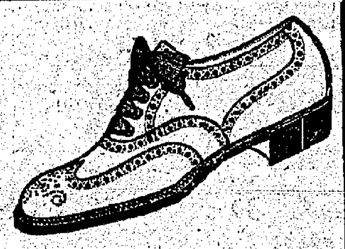

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

QUESTION BY HON. MR. P. H. HOLYOAK.

THREE BILLS PASSED.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

His Excellency the Governor. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. Ventris (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. W. Wolfe (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. McI. Messer (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 89 to 99, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

The Governor—In connection with Financial Minute 91 which recommends the payment of a sum of $275,000 in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary for compensation and resumptions, I would like to mention that this compensation is for the resumption of a very picturesque hill called Morrison Hill and the buildings thereon. This sum of $275,000 is the sum agreed upon with the owners three years ago. With regard to Financial Minute No. 95 recommending the payment of $676.06 as an honorarium to Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, I laid before the Secretary of State some time since an account of the extremely valuable services rendered by Mr. R. Hutchinson with reference to the institution of the opium monopoly, the collection of the duty on alcoholic liquors, the institution of the taxation on tobacco and the working of what is known as the Importation and Exportation Ordinance by which the import and export of military stores is regulated. Business men will readily appreciate the enormous amount of work that was involved in incorporating that system in this free Port. The honorarium approved by the Secretary of State was £100 and the number of dollars mentioned in the Financial Minute is the equivalent of that sum. Honourable Members, I am sure, will gladly vote this honorarium to Mr. Hutchinson.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 15, and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Have I your permission, Sir, to ask a question with regard to the vote made by this Council to the Halifax Relief Fund?

The Governor—You want to give notice of a question?

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—If it is desired I will give notice that I will ask the question whether a reply has been received acknowledging the vote made. What we feel is that the sum which the Colony voted has been merged into the general funds and that it has not gone direct to the Government of Canada, with our expression of sympathy, as no direct acknowledgment has been received.

The Governor—I think it would be better to give notice of the question. I have not seen the correspondence myself.

The Colonial Secretary—The Secretary of State, in his telegram approving the gift, stated that the Crown Agent would send the money to the Government of Canada with the expression of sympathy from the Colony.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—No reply has been received from the Dominion of Canada at all as far as the Colony is concerned.

The Colonial Secretary—No reply from the Dominion of Canada has been received, although it would appear that the money had been sent independently from the general funds.

The Governor—We will make enquiries. It is rather odd I must say.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—If the money was forwarded with the message of sympathy as suggested it seems extraordinary that we should have had no acknowledgment at all.

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915."

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

1.—The existing definitions of the terms "to export" and "to import" in the principal Ordinance refer only to the *carriage* of things out of and into the Colony. These definitions are not appropriate to the case of things which are not carried in the ordinary sense but which are propelled through the air or through or under the water. It is therefore proposed to amend the definitions so as to make them more apt to include such cases. This explains clause 2 of the bill.

2. Clause 3 proposes to raise the penalty under the principal Ordinance from $5,000 to $10,000, as it is realised that in the abnormal conditions due to the war the smaller penalty would not be a sufficient deterrent in the case of some of the offences against the Ordinance which are possible.

The Attorney-General then moved that this Bill be proceeded with immediately. The reason for urgency, he said, is that it is desirable, though, perhaps, not absolutely necessary, that this Bill should be passed in order that the Government may be able to deal with the threatened depletion of the number of launches in the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and this was agreed to.

The Attorney-General—The object of passing this Bill through all its stages now is to enable the Government to deal with a situation arising with regard to the launches of the Colony. A considerable number of launches are necessary for the commercial life of the Colony and if those launches are unduly diminished it will be practically impossible to replace them under present conditions. In the principal Ordinance the definitions of the terms "to import" and "to export" are more appropriate to the carriage of goods than to things like launches that are not carried but which are water borne, and the definitions in the principal Ordinance are not very appropriate, either, to the case of aircraft which fly through the air. It is proposed to amend these definitions to make them more appropriate to cover such cases as well as the ordinary carriage of goods. That is the object of section two of the Bill. The object of clause three is to increase the penalty of the principal Ordinance from $5,000 to $10,000. The increasing stringency of conditions due to the war makes it more likely that persons will be prepared to pay a heavy fine in order to secure the profit of illegal transactions which would accrue if they were carried through successfully. In England the penalty under the corresponding Act was raised in 1915 from £100 to £500 and I think it is quite possible it may be necessary to raise it further. Clause three proposes to raise the penalty from $5,000 to $10,000. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CONTRACTS (WAR RESTRICTIONS) ORDINANCE, 1917.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war." In doing so he said—The object of the Bill is to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by the requirements, regulations or restrictions rendered necessary by the war. The Bill is introduced in consequence of representations made by the Chamber of Commerce and it is based on an English Act passed in 1915. I would like to point out three particulars under which it is important to grasp the effect of the Bill because I think that a certain amount of misapprehension may exist with regard to this measure. One is that it affects not only future interferences but also past interferences. If a contract has been interfered with in the past by reason of any restrictions covered by the Bill, this Bill will afford a good defence for any action. Secondly, it affects not only future legal proceedings but even pending actions. It will not, of course, affect any judgment already given but it will affect an action in which judgment has not been pronounced. In other words, if a complainant has commenced an action and has carried that action to a certain point he can now be met with this statutory defence. While there may be a little hardship on the complainant it is a lesser hardship than to require defendant to pay compensation for that for which he is not responsible. The third point is that the Ordinance is intended to provide a defence. It does not enable a person whose contract has been interfered with to insist on another party carrying out the contract. It only gives him a defence in any action brought against him. In other words, it is a shield and not a sword. If a manufacturer has contracted to supply certain goods, and, under the regulations imposed, is unable to supply goods of the standard he has promised to supply, he will be able to defend any action brought by the purchaser against him for non-completion of such contract. He will not be able to insist on the purchaser taking goods of a different standard.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause II. of the Bill was amended to read as follows:—

It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract which was or is to be performed within the Colony has been or shall be interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty, the Army Council, the Minister of Munitions, or the Food Controller, under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915, or any regulation made thereunder, or with any regulation made under the Order of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in Council made on the 26th day of October, 1896, as amended by the Order of His Majesty in Council made on the 21st day of March, 1916, that necessity is a good defence to any pending or future action or proceedings taken within the Colony against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

There were no further amendments, and, on Council resuming

The Attorney-General moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES DEPOSIT ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire and insurance business." In doing so he said—The object of the Bill is to make sure that any companies or persons carrying on fire or marine insurance business in the Colony shall have a certain minimum amount of financial backing in order to check the growth of mushroom companies which have no sound financial basis. Cases have occurred in the past of such mushroom companies. Some may have been simply amateurish attempts to engage in a business which requires a good deal of expert knowledge; some may have been patently fraudulent. Whatever the case the fact is that the public is defrauded, the sounder companies suffer and the reputation of the Colony is damaged. It is proposed, therefore, to require all companies carrying on fire or marine insurance to show that they have a certain amount of financial standing by making a deposit of $100,000. If the Company carries on both fire and marine insurance it must make, of course, double that deposit, namely $200,000. The nature of the deposit is set out in Clause 5 of the Bill and in Regulation 5 of the First Schedule. It will be seen from Clause 5 that at least a half of the deposit must be in fixed deposits in approved banks, or British, Indian or Colonial Government bonds or stocks, or in securities authorised by law for the time being in the United Kingdom for the investment of trust funds. The other half may be in any other security approved by the Governor in Council, and may be in the form of leasehold property in the Colony of Hongkong. If it is in the form of leasehold property the regulations provide that it must be properly tied up by means of a legal mortgage to the Registrar of Companies. With reference to other securities such documents must be executed as will either transfer the legal ownership to the Registrar of Companies or as will enable him to complete such transference without any further concurrence on the part of any other person. It has been further thought advisable to provide for certain exemptions. The exemption clause is Clause XI. The law in the United Kingdom requires Companies carrying on fire or marine insurance to make a deposit of £20,000. That deposit carries both kinds of business, fire and marine insurance. In the Straits Settlements, by a recent ordinance, fire insurance companies are required to deposit $100,000. Clause XI. of the Bill provides that such deposits may be taken into consideration. In other words the English deposit of £20,000 will relieve a Company from making a deposit here because that sum is practically equivalent to $200,000. The deposit made in the Straits Settlements will go to the credit of the Company here to the extent of $100,000 Hongkong currency, but if the Company carries on both fire and marine insurance it will have to make the additional deposit of $100,000 in respect to its marine insurance business. In order to cover any difficulties over Exchange a subclause has been introduced reading: "For the purposes of this section one pound sterling, or five dollars gold, or ten Straits dollars, or fifteen rupees, shall be deemed to be equivalent to ten Hongkong dollars." It will be seen that in this Exemption Clause all companies, British or foreign, local or non-local, stand on the same footing. If they have made a deposit in any part of the British Empire that deposit will count towards exempting them from making a deposit here. But it must be an actual deposit. There are some companies which are exempt, not because of any enquiry into their stability, but because the English Act was not made retrospective. They were carrying on business when the Act was passed and the Act did not apply to them. Those Companies will have to make the deposit. I should have said in connection with Clause 5 that, if the Companies find it convenient, the deposits made under that section may be made in some approved bank in the United Kingdom. Obviously it is no time to send securities across the world by post and if the securities are deposited in some approved bank and the deposit held in the name of the Registrar of Companies in Hongkong, that will be accepted by the Government as a deposit here. The Companies carrying on business here are also required to provide certain accounts and balance sheets which are liable to audit by special auditors if the Governor-in-Council so orders. Offences under the Ordinance include the furnishing of false accounts, the obstruction of any audit which has been ordered or failure to comply with the conditions of the Ordinance.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2. The last three words in sub-section 1,—"within the Colony"—were deleted.

Clause 4, sub-section 1 was amended to read as follows:—"No company which has amongst its objects the carrying on of fire or marine insurance business, or of both fire and marine insurance business, whether within or without the Colony, shall hereafter be registered until such deposit or deposits as would be required under this Ordinance if the company were actually incorporated and were carrying on fire or marine insurance business, or both fire and marine insurance business, as the case may be, within the Colony, shall have been made.

Clause 5, sub-section 1. The words "which carries on business within the Colony" were added after "Every insurance Company."

Clause 5, sub-section 4. The words "within the Colony" were added after "If an insurance company carries on" and the words "or intends to carry on or is empowered to carry on" were deleted.

Clause 6, sub-section 1. The words "which carries on business within the Colony" were added after "Every insurance company."

Clause 6, sub-section 5. This clause was amended to read as follows: "With every account and balance sheet so filed there shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies a copy of every report on the affairs of the insurance company submitted to the shareholders or policy holders of the insurance company in respect of the financial year to which such account or balance sheet relates, and a copy of every report or letter which is referred to in any auditor's certificate appearing on any account or balance sheet so filed, and every such copy so filed shall be signed in the same manner as is provided in the case of accounts and balance sheets by sub-section (3) of this section."

Regulation 9 in the first schedule was amended to read as follows:

"If the deposit is partly in the form of leasehold property such property shall be insured in the name of the Registrar of Companies, against the risk of loss by fire, and typhoon, in such office or offices as the Registrar of Companies may direct, for the full insurable value thereof. Such property shall not be insured or re-insured with the insurance company making the deposit."

Upon Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Governor wished the Hon. members a brighter New Year and the Council adjourned *sine die*.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Rent of Temporary Offices.

The Chairman—This is the rent of temporary offices, adjacent to the Harbour office from the middle of November to the end of December at $200 a month.

The vote was agreed to.

FILTERS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, Hongkong Water Works, (22) Maintenance of Aberdeen.

The Chairman—This is required for cleaning and replacing filter materials in one of the filter beds in Aberdeen.

The vote was agreed to.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (24) Compensation and Resumptions.

The Chairman—H. E. the Governor has already explained the reason for this vote.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Assuming that this vote is made will the Government take into consideration the advisability of extending the present recreation ground?

The Chairman—The scheme includes an extension of the recreation ground to over 6½ acres.

The Director of Public Works—Probably the hon. member is unaware that the Government has filled-in ground in the Sin Kum Poo valley for the purpose of utilising it as a recreation ground.

The CHAIRMAN—It has never been suggested that the old scheme should be altered. Under that scheme the recreation ground will be extended to 61 acres but since that scheme was drawn up the work referred to has been done in the Sin Kum Poo valley.

The vote was agreed to.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department,—*D.* Steam Launches, Other Charges, Repairs.

The CHAIRMAN—This sum is in connection with extensive repairs to the Harbour Department launch, No. 4. The launch has been put in thoroughly good condition and is now expected to do good service from seven to ten years more.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—This is, I suppose, because another cannot be built at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN—I think it was considered cheaper to make the launch thoroughly sound than to build a new one. Another launch of the same size would probably have cost over $20,000.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—It seems to be a very large sum.

The CHAIRMAN—The repairs were very extensive. The reason for the recommendation made by the Marine Surveyor was that it would be cheaper to have them done than to provide a new launch in view of the scarcity of material in the Colony.

The vote was agreed to.

COMPENSATION AND RESUMPTION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, (24) Compensation and Resumption.

The CHAIRMAN—This $6,000 is required in connection with the resumptions. Five thousand is required for the resumption of Inland Lot 1918 at Morrison Hill. The sum of $75,000 was provided in the estimate, but the amount required is $80,000. The $1,000 is in connection with the provision of a new street and scavenging lane in Peaya East.

The vote was agreed to.

LAUNCH COAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars and fifty cents in aid of the vote Imports and Exports Department, Other Charges, Launch, Coal.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with the Revenue Department's launch No. 1. There was not sufficient money to pay for the coal for that particular launch. The price of coal had increased from $13 to $17.50 a ton.

The vote was agreed to.

HONORARIUM.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of six hundred and seventy-six dollars and six cents in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Service, Honorarium to Mr. R. O. Hutchison.

The CHAIRMAN—H. E. the Governor has explained this vote to Mr. Hutchison.

The vote was agreed to.

ROADS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand two hundred dollars in aid of the votes Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Communications, (45) Roads:—

(*e*) Taipo Road, Widening to 16' and improving bends, etc., between 5th and 9th milestones	$ 700.00
(*f*) General Works	500.00
Total	$1,200.00

The CHAIRMAN—The contractor for widening the Taipo road pointed out that the rates he was getting for turfing the new banks were very low. The matter was gone into and the amount asked for was considered reasonable, and very fair. That accounted for $700. The payment of $500 was in connection with numerous small works.

The vote was agreed to.

HALIFAX RELIEF FUND.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of sixty-seven thousand six hundred and five dollars and sixty cents in aid of the vote Miscellaneous Services, Halifax, Nova Scotia Relief Fund.

The vote was agreed to.

LIGHTHOUSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand four hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Buildings, (3) Maintenance of Lighthouses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is the cost of erecting a solid beacon on a rock in the Chung Chow channel. The work has been carried out in a very substantial way and the channel is now lighted satisfactorily.

The vote was agreed to.

VICTORIA GOAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Miscellaneous, (14) Victoria Gaol: Constructing concrete platform over lower yard.

The CHAIRMAN—This work at the gaol has been altered from time to time and extended at the request of the gaol authorities. The original vote for the work was $31,500 and the cost now amounted roughly to $44,000.

The vote was agreed to.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES.

A two-days' friendly match was played on the Club Ground, on Christmas Day and Boxing Day, between the Hongkong C.C. and the United Services. The game was chiefly notable for the high scores in the first innings. Going in first, on a true wicket, the Club compiled 234. The third wicket partnership between T. E. Pearce and K. Brayshay yielded 66 runs. Both batsmen were in good form, and, once set, hit out freely. Pearce made 54, which included nine fours, before he was caught by Murray off Reakes. He was soon followed by Brayshay, who was bowled by Graham, when his score stood at 61. This included eleven fours. Of the other batsmen H. E. Muriel (23) and M. M. Maas (19) did well. Lt.-Col. Morgan was the most successful bowler, capturing 5 wickets for 63 runs.

As in the case of the Club the United Services were indebted for their formidable total chiefly to two batsmen—Commander Gibson and Cpl. Graham. The Services started badly, losing three players for 36 runs, but the partnership of Gibson and Graham saved the situation. Both batsmen played steadily and added 65 to the score before Commander Gibson was dismissed by Brayshay for 53. Graham fell a victim to the same bowler just after he had completed a half-century. The remainder of the team played cautiously and the innings closed for 224 of the five bowlers tried by the Club, Brayshay had the best average with 5 wickets for 70 runs.

With a lead of ten runs the Club went to the wickets a second time, and in about an hour and a half scored 195, for the loss of only three wickets, and declared. Muriel and Pearce, who opened the innings, mastered the bowling from the start. They hit merrily all round the wicket and kept the field busy. When the score had been raised to 98 Muriel, who had contributed 50 (including a fine six and six fours) was caught by Graham off his own bowling, Pearce remained to the end, carrying out his bat for 82, which included thirteen fours. He had the top score of the match and gave the best display of batting seen on the Club grounds for some time. He received an ovation on returning to the pavilion.

The Services were left with 206 runs to get in two hours and a half in order to win, but they were only able to compile 68. They started promisingly, but unfortunately Major Robertson, who has so often proved a tower of strength to his side, retired with a sprained ankle just when he appeared to be getting set. None of the other batsmen were able to stand up against the bowling of Brayshay and Hamilton, who dismissed four each for 26 and 40 runs and respectively. They were supported by the field, who were in exceptionally good form. The game thus ended in a win for the Club by seven wickets and 137 runs. Scores:—

HONGKONG C.C.

1st Innings.

R. Ponsonby-Fane, l.b.w., b Morgan	6
T. E. Pearce, c Murray, b Reakes	54
H. E. Muriel, c Adams, b Morgan	23
K. Brayshay, b Graham	61
G. E. Marley, b Reakes	8
M. M. Maas, std. Sharman, b Morgan	19
J. Stalker, c Wright, b Reakes	10
R. Kennedy, b Morgan	7
E. W. Hamilton, c Reakes, b Graham	11
P. H. Cobb, c Hack, b Morgan	12
D. E. Donnelly, not out	7
Extras	16
Total	234

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lt.-Col Morgan	19.3	3	63	5
Cpl. Graham	23	5	67	2
C.Q.M.S. Reakes	14	1	67	3
Sig. Hack	4	0	21	0

UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.

Sig. Hack, b Hamilton	11
Major Robertson, c Ponsonby-Fane, b Hamilton	17
Lt. Murray, c Pearce, b Hamilton	4
Commander Gibson, b Brayshay	53
Lt.-Col. Morgan, b Cobb	12
Cpl. Graham, b Brayshay	52
Asst.-Pay-Mtr. Robinson, c Pearce, b Brayshay	3
Commander Keyes, l.b.w., b Brayshay	15
Cpl. Adams, b Cobb	14
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, c and b Brayshay	8
Gr. Sharman, not out	6
Extras	24
Total	224

Bowling Analysis.

	O	M.	R.	W.
P. Cobb	15	1	44	2
E. Hamilton	12	1	46	3
K. Brayshay	21.2	1	70	5
D. Donnelly	5	0	19	0
J. Stalker	4	0	21	0

HONGKONG C.C.

2nd Innings.

H. E. Muriel, c and b Graham	50
T. E. Pearce, not out	82
J. Stalker, c Graham, b Gibson	17
G. E. Marley, b Graham	32
K. Brayshay, not out	11
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wkts., declared)	195

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Morgan	5	0	43	0
Graham	9	1	31	1
Gibson	11	0	59	1
Reakes	7	0	36	0
Robinson	2	0	16	0

UNITED SERVICES.

2nd Innings.

Sig. Hack, b Hamilton	10
Major Robertson, retired hurt	10
Lt. Murray, l.b.w., b Hamilton	5
Commander Gibson, run out	1
Gr. Sharman, c and b Brayshay	7
Asst.-Pay-Mtr. Robinson, c Brayshay, b Hamilton	7
Cdr. Keyes, b Brayshay	3
Cpl. Graham, not out	13
Lt.-Col. Morgan, b Brayshay	0
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, c Pearce, b Hamilton	6
Cpl. Adams, b Brayshay	4
Extras	2
Total	68

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brayshay	9	1	26	4
Hamilton	8	1	40	4

CIVIL SERVICE v. R.G.A.

The following will represent the Civil Service at home in their match against the R.G.A. at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday):—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Capt.), D. M. Goodall, R. C. Witchell, W. Dixon, C. M. W. Reynolds, R. E. O. Bird, F. J. Ling, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, E. W. Hamilton, and P. T. Lamble.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Civil Service in their home match against the University on Monday next at 11 a.m.:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), D. M. Goodall, R. C. Witchell, W. H. Edmonds, R. E. O. Bird, C. Sara, F. J. Ling, B. W. Bradbury, C. M. W. Reynolds, T. McCormac, and J. C. C. Fletcher.

UNIVERSITY v. CRAIGENGOWER.

The following have been selected to represent the University in a league match against Craigengower Cricket Club to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. on the Craigengower Ground:—A. H. Rumjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby-Fane, W. Gittins, F. A. Redmond, D. K. Samy, J. D. Wright, G. Hall, G. E. Marley, Cheah Toon Lock, J. M. Jack, and K. Brayshay.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND, 0; SCOTLAND, 0.

This match took place on the Club Ground, on Boxing Day, before a large crowd of spectators. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak kicked off, and for a time it seemed that England would be fairly easy winners. England were the first to attack, Sayer and Green making a rush, and the former trying a shot. McCubbin, for Scotland, was having plenty to do and doing it well. The English forwards were good individually but lacked combination. Townsend, who was playing in the place of Hutchinson, was often prominent, but his centres were not utilised. After about twenty minutes' play the Scotchmen settled down better. Stalker obtained possession but could only put behind. Youngman, on the other wing, put in a lovely shot and for a time Scotland looked very like scoring, but Crocker kept his charge intact. Half-time arrived with the score-sheet blank.

The Scots attacked first after the interval, but the English drove them back, and Sayer was responsible for a lovely shot which Rodger only just reached. The Englishmen were eventually forced into their own half by Irvine. The English goal then had a wonderful escape. Stalker was right in the goalmouth and a goal seemed certain, but almost by a miracle the ball was cleared, and the Englishmen saved their citadel at the expense of a couple of corners. Horton eventually cleared. Away went the ball to the other end, where Green made a great individual effort, but without success. The men from Scotland brought the leather back again, and Crocker effected a really first-class save from a high corner shot by Stalker. The ball was returned to the opposite end, and just when both players and spectators were getting quite excited the game was stopped on account of Dickenson—who was playing in the place of Black—receiving a kick in the face. He was bound up and pluckily continued playing. Scotland had much the best of things in this half, but Crocker was very safe and punched and kicked away in good style in spite of being considerably knocked about in the Scottish attacks. Just before the final whistle, Gordon nearly succeeded in notching a goal by a rush, but the ball was cleared and both goalkeepers remained unbeaten to the end. Result:—England, 0; Scotland, 0. Teams:—

England:—Crocker; Coaker and Dickenson; Horton, Smith, and Townsend (R.A.); Townsend (R.F.), Llewellin, Sayer, Green, and Walden.

Scotland:—Rodger; Irvine and McCubbin; Chassels, Stewart, and White; Youngman, McTavish, Gordon, Cook and Stalker.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Wright.

CIVILIANS, 4; SOLDIERS, 0.

These teams met on the Club Ground on Boxing Day. An even game was expected, and in the first half expectations were realised. The soldiers got going first, and forced a corner, which Jones took and put behind. The Civilians were soon around the opposing goal, and Glenney saved well from a shot close in. The Army got away through an opening made by Waller, but the Civilians were soon back again, and sent in two shots in quick succession, but without result. The Civilians were much smarter on the ball than their opponents, but in front of goal their shooting was rather poor in this half. Hyndman got his forwards away, and they forced a corner, the ball being eventually put behind. Au Kit Sang missed a fine chance by poor shooting, and shortly afterwards put in two shots which, with a weaker goalkeeper, might easily have scored. One of the features of the game was the beautiful clean kicking of the Civilian backs, who kept wonderfully cool and never appeared to be in difficulties. The Civilian right wing was responsible for the only goal of the first half. Omar and Moosdeen rushed through and the latter played the ball into the net well away from the goalkeeper.

In the second half the Civilian team was much superior to its opponents. Lawrence got through and gave a chance to Millard, who nearly scored. Shortly afterwards the Army put in a shot which seemed to hit inside the posts and rebounded into play, but, except on these two occasions, the soldiers were never very dangerous. Moosdeen was responsible for the second Civilian goal; the soldiers appealed for offside, but it was not allowed. Au Kit Sang put his side still further ahead shortly afterwards with a beautiful shot into the side of the goal, and, just before the final whistle sounded, E. R. Hyndman tried from well out and beat the goalkeeper with a very fine effort. There was no time for further scoring, the Civilians thus winning a well-deserved victory by four goals to *nil*. Teams:—

Civilians:—U. M. Omar; Cheung Wing Hon and E. P. Hyndman; Leung Tai Fong, Johnson, and Pascoe; R. M. Omar, Moosdeen, E. R. Hyndman, Au Kit San, and Kwok Po Kun.

Soldiers:—Glenney; Lawrence and Jones; French, Waller and Knight; Millard, Watson, Osborne, Connor, and Jones.

Referee:—Lt. Attwell, R.N.

H.K. DEFENCE CORPS v. R.G.A.

The following players have been selected to represent the Hongkong Defence Corps in their match with the R.G.A. in the United Services League to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. on the Club Ground:—Goldenberg; Cave and McCubbin (Capt.); Ralston, Stewart and Rodger; Grimmett, Chassels, Irvine, McTavish and Stalker. Reserve: Railton.

KOWLOON F.C. v. 83RD CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent Kowloon F.C. *v.* the 83rd Co. R.G.A. on the Hongkong F.C. Ground to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30 p.m.:—Jennings; Hamilton and White; Van Langenberg, Jones, and Rasmussen, Sears, Moosdeen, Pascoe, and Tatam. Reserves: Logan and Manning.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. 88TH CO. R.G.A.

The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a league match against the 88th Co. R.G.A. on the Navy Ground to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt.), A. Jackson, W. C. Ogley, S. A. M. Sepher, H. Johnson, S. A. Marcel, R. E. Hyndman, E. R. Hyndman, E. P. Hyndman, W. Bandran and R. M. Omar.

GOLF.

HOLIDAY COMPETITION AT FANLING.

At Fanling, in the Mixed Foursome Competition (9-Holes Medal Play) over the Relief Course, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. A. E. Stewart won with the score 43—3=40.

In the Eclectic Competition, extending from December 22nd to 26th, for men, over the main course, Mr. A. Ritchie won with 74, Mr. Loughlin was 2nd with 74½, and Mr. A. Leith 3rd with 75.

In the principal event—the Mixed Foursome Competition—over the main course on December 26th, four couples tied for first place with a nett score of 101, *viz.*:—

Mrs. Wolfe and Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
Mrs. Dreaper and Mr. S. Evans.
Miss Ritchie and Mr. R. G. Herbert.
Miss Gordon and Mr. C. B. Johnston.

They are requested to play off on or before January 1st.

The Ladies' Medal Competition over the relief course (9 holes) was won by Mrs. McKenny with the nett score of 50.

The Bogey Pool Competition for men, over the main course, from Saturday, 22nd inst. to Wednesday, 26th inst., was won by Mr. C. S. Archbutt, 2 down.

LAWN TENNIS.

The final of the Ladies' Open Singles Tennis Championship (Mrs. Kent *v.* Miss Wilkinson) will take place at the L.R.C. at 3.30 to-day (Friday).

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

COMMUNITY PLATE

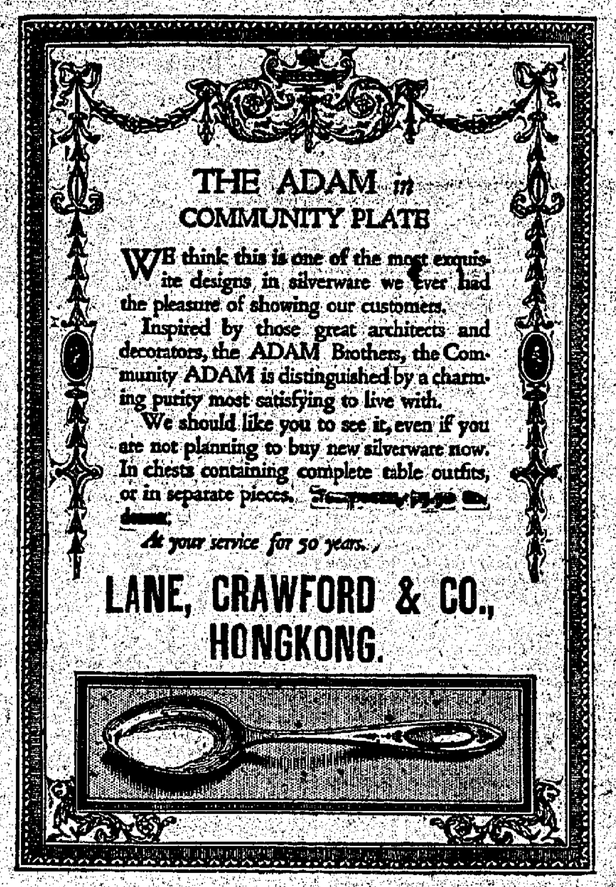
"The Aristocrat of the Dining Table"

STOCKED IN

FOUR DESIGNS AND THREE QUALITIES

GUARANTEED

50 YEARS, 25 YEARS AND 10 YEARS RESPECTIVELY.



18

LENNOX SOAP IS PURE.

Lennox Soap contains no harmful chemicals to rot cloth fabrics.

Compare its weight and price with other Soaps.

Ask your dealer for it, or write to—

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,
Sole Agents.
Hotel Mansions. Telephone 1990.

[118

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

—to—

ARTISTIC

FURNISHING FABRICS

CHINTZS.
CRETONNES.
CASEMENT CLOTHS.
CORDUROYS.
PLUSHES. VELOURS.
SERGES. REPPS.
TAPESTRIES.

PATTERNS GLADLY ON APPLICATION.

[119

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1917. [1432

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Office to 12, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, POWELL'S BUILDING, First Floor.
A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING Co., FIL. IN CHINA, LTD.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1917. [1433

FOR SALE.

NO. 42, ROBINSON ROAD, Hongkong (7 Rooms, etc.)
Apply to—
G. PIERCY,
at the above address.
[1434

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE Seeks Employment in a Mercantile Firm, as Assistant Bookkeeper. Holding all references.
Please reply to—
"M,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1435

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"COSTARICA."
Captain Ogden, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, 27th instant.
All broken, chated, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 31st Dec., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Jan. will be subject to rent.
Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 26th December, 1917. [1436

BIJOU THEATRE.

FANTASTIC STARS

TO-NIGHT
9.15.
ACROBATICS, SINGING, DANCING, MIRTH AND MUSIC.
[1423

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA DANCES.

THE MANAGEMENT beg to announce that in future the Charge for TEA, including the PRIVILEGE OF DANCING, will be $1.00 per head, 25% of which sum will be Donated by the Hotel Company to WAR CHARITIES.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
[1409

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

BEFORE purchasing ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES for use in connection with the Company's supply, Consumers are recommended to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to ascertaining :—
1. If the Appliances, and their use, are in accordance with the Company's Regulations.
2. If the Wiring of the premises, where it is intended to instal such Appliances, is suitable.
It is important that the foregoing information should be obtained from the Company, as not only does the neglect to do so endanger property by fire, but in addition may lead to a contravention of the Ordinance.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
[1387

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on the 8th January, at 3 P.M., at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and before a Committee presided by the Director of the Public Works, tenders will be received for the supply and laying of pipes for canalization of salt water (Extension).
The conditions of the tendering, the Specifications and the Plans of the canalization are open to the Public at the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, and in the PORTUGUESE CONSULATE in Hongkong, where they can be examined all week days.
Macao, Public Works Department, 18th December, 1917.
RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA,
Engineer Director.
[1419

INTIMATIONS

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF DRAWN BONDS.

THE Repayment of 8% Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on 10th December, 1917. The Repayment will be made in SILVER.
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, 26th November, 1917. [1391

8% MILITARY LOAN.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS DRAWN AT THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at the 3rd Drawing for Repayment of the 8 per cent. Military Loan Bonds held on 2nd October, 1917, Bonds to the value of $1,700,000.00 have been drawn, which amount constitutes about one-fifth of the Bonds recognised by this Ministry. A List of Drawn Bonds is published in the *Government Gazette* and other newspapers.
Repayment of Bonds sold in Singapore, Batavia and the Philippine Islands will be made by the Branch Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION at these places. THE BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai, will transfer funds for Repayment of Bonds sold through the Batavia SOE PO SAH. In Cuba, Repayment will be made by the Changsha Guild upon surrender of the Bonds to the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai; in Yokohama by the CHINESE CONSULATE-GENERAL: in Kiangsi by the KIANGSI BANK: in Fukien by the BANK OF CHINA; in Peking by the BANK OF CHINA. Besides the above cases, Repayment of Drawn Bonds will generally be made by the BANK OF CHINA, Shanghai.
Drawn Bonds when presented must be accompanied by all remaining Coupons, as all such Bonds are not entitled to any further interest after the payment of 11th Coupon. If all remaining Coupons (beginning with the 12th Coupon) are not presented together with the Drawn Bonds, then the total amount represented by these Coupons shall be deducted from the repayable principal.
Drawn Bonds must be presented for Repayment within five years from the date of Third Drawing, after which period of five years such Bonds shall become Null and Void.

$1,000 each.

Nos.	Tickets
9-10	2
21-22	2
25-26	2
29-32	4
37-38	2
82-83	2
90-91	2
96-99	4
334-335	2
338-339	2
354-355	2
358-359	2
366-367	2
378-379	2
474-500	27
636-662	27
3155-3181	27
3209-3262	54
3317-3322	6
3351-3371	21
4045-4071	27
4153-4179	27
4234-4255	22
4257-4260	4
4265-4266	2
4279-4280	2
4283-4286	4
4303-4307	2
4318-4321	4
4339-4370	32
9085-9112	28
9141-9168	28
9309-9336	28
9393-9420	28
10117-10144	28
10201-10256	56
10313-10368	56
12057-12083	27
12111-12137	27
12332-12358	27
12388-12412	27
12494-12520	27
12656-12682	27
12872-12925	54
12980-13006	27
13169-13195	27
13223-13276	54
13385-13411	27
13489-13513	25
13564-13588	25
13694-13697	4
	977

$100 each.

Nos.	Tickets
125-155	31
1011-1041	31
1073-1103	31
1135-1196	62
1259-1289	31
1554-1584	31
1696-1726	31
1790-1851	62
5559-5563	5
6438-6468	31
6500-6530	21
6748-6778	31
6810-6840	31
6935-6965	31
7528-7558	31
9210-9316	107
9854-9960	107
10068-10174	107
10282-10495	214
10710-10816	107
11673-11779	107
12101-12207	107
12422-12635	214
13563-13600	38
13701-13724	24
13787-13817	31
14010-14040	31
14072-14096	25
14098-14134	37
16137-16167	31
18261-18291	31
18354-18384	31
18642-18646	5
18672-18673	2
19717-19823	107
19931-20037	107
20787-20893	107
21001-21107	107
21429-21535	107
22071-22177	107
22927-23140	214
23355-23427	73
30001-30034	34
30677-30783	107
30891-31104	214
31533-31639	107
31961-32000	40
32667	1
32691	1
32693-32694	2
32696-32700	5
32737-32951	215
33167-33381	215
34457-34671	215
35109-35316	215
36822-37036	215
37467-37896	430
38327-38756	430
39001-39058	58
39273-39379	107
39808-39810	3
39821-39825	5
39861-39865	5
39876-39885	10
39896-39905	10
	5,430

$10 each.

Nos.	Tickets
1903-2372	380
4273-4652	380
5033-5412	380
5783-6552	760
7313-7692	380
10745-10805	61
11111-11171	61
11233-11293	61
11355-11476	122
11599-11659	61
12148-12208	61

$5 each.

Nos.	Tickets
2582-3109	528
5750-6277	528
6806-7333	528
7862-8917	1,056
9974-10500	527
14801	1
67894-68421	528
70006-70533	528
71590-72645	1,056
82150-82677	528
82206-83733	529
83796-84323	528
97990-99045	1,056
100102-100629	528
103798-104325	528
104854-105909	1,056
108028-108557	530
110148-110408	261
161001-161269	269
162330-162859	530
226930-226959	30
231625-231654	30
231685-231700	16
233901-233914	14
233945-234000	56
235101-235104	4
249119-249148	30
249389-249418	30
249509-249538	30
249599-249658	60
250199-250228	30
250259-250288	30
250499-250528	30
250559-250588	30
250679-250708	30
250859-250888	30
251099-251158	60
251219-251248	30
251429-251458	30
251489-251548	60
251663-251690	28
251775-251802	28
251859-251886	28
	12,950

11,025

[1392

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1917.

THE BOARD having declared a FINAL DIVIDEND of 7½% (seven and one-half per cent.) per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1917, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares, will be paid their dividend on presenting No. 10 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin :—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
THE BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER.
The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1917. [1418

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 4100 for Fourteen Shares Nos. 13464/13477 in the name of MARY SAMUEL PERRY has been LOST or STOLEN, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1917. [1386

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in Liquidation.
And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having Claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Canton Bureau of Liquidation of their Claims, within one month from this date.
AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.
LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON.
Canton, 1st December, 1971. [1338

LIFE INSURANCE.

MR. E. P. HENDERSON, L.C.S., Retired, of 42, Leinster Gardens, London, W. 2, wishes to draw the attention of the public in China and the Straits to the desirability of taking advantage of the present high level of exchange by effecting, under his advice, single premium Insurance Policies.
The advantages may be briefly summarised as under:—
1. The present level of exchange has the effect of approximately doubling any money sent home.
2. Large Insurance protection is immediately obtained, combined with absolute security of capital, and an excellent return at Maturity.
3. Since Insurance Companies are the largest investors in all War Loans, any money thus sent home helps the Old Country in its hour of need.
Copy of conditions on which MR. HENDERSON's advice is given can be obtained FROM the MANAGER OF THIS PAPER.
[1006

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

Case No. 1. $22.00

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 " Light Dry Sherry.
2 " Port, Full Bodied.
2 " Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "B" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

Case No. 2. $28.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Burgundy "Beaune"
3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
1 Bot. Light Dry Sherry, Sandeman's.
1 " Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 " Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 " Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

Case No. 3. $32.00

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Old Brown Sherry "E.E." Quality.
2 Bots. Superior Old Port "D" Quality.
1 " Very Finest OLD BROWN Brandy "E" Quality.
1 " Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 " Kilty Liqueur Whisky (guaranteed 20 years old).
2 Bots. St. Julien Claret.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 " Orange Curacao.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 616.

[12

MARRIAGE.

BEATTIE—WARE.—On the 30th October, at Bristol, ANDREW BEATTIE, to CHARLOTTE IRENE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. CHARLES STANCOMB WARE, of Bristol. [1431

DEATHS.

DOLLAR.—At No. 20, Route Pottier, Shanghai, on December 21st, BESSIE M. DOLLAR, aged 41 years.
MARTINSON.—At Chinkiang, on December 20th, WILLIAM MARTINSON, aged 70 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 28TH DECEMBER 1917.

THE DEMOCRATISATION OF GERMANY AS A PRELIMINARY TO PEACE

MR. A. G. GARDINER, Editor of the London *Daily News*, has advanced the view recently that the democratisation of the Government in Germany must be accomplished before, and not after, peace negotiations, on the ground that at any peace conference the Allied Governments will speak and act in the name of their respective peoples, while Germany, under existing conditions, can speak only in the name of the KAISER. It would certainly be the most satisfactory conclusion to the war if some such overturn of existing institutions as has been witnessed in Russia were also to take place in Germany. For one thing there is little doubt that any popular administration in Germany would be eager to cast off the yoke of militarism and make peace on terms which would be accepted by the Allies. But what are the chances of such a democratisation of Germany being effected? Is there any precedent for a country in the midst of a great war proceeding to pull down its old institutions and set up new ones? The case of France and the more recent one of Russia at once occur to the mind. In France, however, the revolution followed defeat. It was the failure of NAPOLEON to make good the promises he gave the people which led them to rise against him. If the Franco-Prussian War establishes any precedent it is that a change of polity follows a defeat. To cause the democratisation of Germany it will be necessary to administer to her a crushing defeat such as Prussia inflicted upon France in 1870. Can the Allies do that? At present the chances appear to be remote. Germany is already defeated in the sense that she has failed to achieve her war-aims. She has occupied some territory in Europe, it is true, but at a cost for which she will hardly receive compensation. She has destroyed her trade and commerce, played havoc with her finances, and estranged the whole world. She can hardly hope to take an equal place among the nations for many years to come. Her acknowledgment of defeat is shown in her willingness to conclude peace with Russia on the basis of "no indemnity and no annexation." Would a victorious combatant be content to make such terms with a country from which there was obviously nothing to fear? Russia's chances of renewing the conflict are so remote that Germany would be justified, from a strategic point of view, in removing all her troops from the Eastern front and concentrating them elsewhere, as she appears already to have done in part. It may be, of course, that Germany hopes as a result of peace with Russia to enlist the help of the Russian troops in the war on the Western front; that some false step of the Allies will throw Russia into her arms, and make her an ally instead of an enemy. Recent correspondence has shown that the KAISER has long aimed at divorcing Russia from the French alliance, and it may be that he has in mind the formation of a new Triple Alliance in opposition to the Western Powers. Even if this be the case, however, it would indicate that the KAISER does not regard the position of Germany as very secure. Russia, under an extreme Socialist Government, would be a weak reed for Germany to lean upon, and if the KAISER thinks it necessary to make the experiment it proves that his country must be in a parlous state. But, however parlous the state of the country may be, the overthrow of a dynasty which has its roots in the popular imagination is a difficult task—much more difficult than the overthrow of an adventurer like NAPOLEON. In the case of Russia we certainly have a stronger precedent, but the misgovernment which has been so glaringly obvious in Russia for many years has no counterpart in Germany. It cannot be said that Germany has been ill-governed; indeed, Germany acquired such a reputation for good government that many other European countries were recommended to sit at her feet and study her institutions. It is possible that Germany's government was not so good as reputed, that a sort of sham prosperity was created which had an insecure foundation and would sooner or later have landed the country in difficulties. But in Germany there has not been that complete disregard for personal liberty and free speech which distinguished Russia. There has certainly been a growing feeling of unrest for several years and a desire for the extension of political rights, but it would be a mistake to conclude that the growth of Socialism meant as much as was commonly supposed. The war has shown that a large section—in fact, nearly the whole—of the Socialist party were not Socialists in the sense in which the term is used in England—hardly, indeed, Radicals, but rather an extreme section of the Liberal party. When we consider the political conditions obtaining in Prussia and the demands made by the Socialists, it is obvious that their opinions were scarcely more advanced than those of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE or Mr. GARDINER himself. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE did indeed once have the courage of his opinions and risk his life in protesting against what he considered an unjust war, but Britain's position towards the Boer Republics and Germany's position to the Allies are obviously quite different. The courage required to protest against a war which was proclaimed as one of aggression and wherein the opponents were four of the great Powers of Europe is evidently different from the courage required to protest against a war waged by a first-class Power against two small colonial Republics, which, however well armed and trained, could hardly hope to avoid defeat. How large is the party of out-and-out pacifists in England—those, that is, who would make peace on any terms? There are many, no doubt, who agree with Lord LANSDOWNE that encouragement should be given to Germany to lay down her arms and confess herself beaten, but these cannot be said to be pacific in the sense that they make no demands on Germany, such, for instance, as the complete re-establishment of Belgian independence and restitution for wrongs committed. It may be assumed that the same holds good in Germany—that there are many desirous of seeing peace re-established, but not on terms which would leave Germany crushed, her trade annihilated, her constitution subverted, and her patrimony divided up. If we have not taught Germany a lesson sufficient to last her for the next fifty years then the war must continue till we have. But to fix the period of the war by the political conditions in Germany is to strengthen those political conditions and prolong the struggle indefinitely. It is after the conclusion of the war that a political convulsion may be expected in Germany. When the soldiers return to the land and the people have had time to realise the conditions to which their rulers have brought them we may witness an outburst of feeling which will rudely shake, if it does not shatter, the Hohenzollern dynasty.

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday next.

A decree was issued from Lisbon on the 20th inst. appointing Lt.-Commander F. A. Viera de Matos, Commander of the gunboat *Macao*, Acting Governor of Macao.

The Hongkong office of the China Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., is in receipt of telegraphic advice that the s.s. *China* left San Francisco on the 22nd inst. and is due to arrive here on or about January 20th.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Ginseng Dealers' Guild, $80; Tailors' Guild, $40; Kwong Foong Wo, $50; Tim Kee, $25; Tin Yat Kuk, $25; Dr. Wun Man Kai, $10.

A Chinese woman has reported to the Police that while she and another woman were proceeding from Kowloon city to Wo Mi, on Christmas Eve, they were set upon by two men, between Chang Lam Shan mountain and Taipo Road, and robbed of their silver bangles, valued at $7.50. The men bound the women's hands with thin wire and then decamped.

According to the *N.C. Daily News* H.E. the Governor's bag, during his shooting expedition in Korea, consisted of a deer, 165 pheasants and other game. Originally, the paper states, Sir Henry Ma— intended to hunt bigger game but owing to the presence of a Japanese party on the field he had to be satisfied with smaller fry.

The master of a licensed fishing junk reports that on Saturday evening, while his craft was anchored close to the shore at Sui Hoi, in Chinese territory, four men, armed with revolvers, came on board. One of the men hit him on the back with the butt-end of a revolver, and stole from his cabin $40, an anchor valued at $4, and a piece of rope valued at $1.20.

A Chinese woman, a fishmonger, reports that on Christmas day an armed robbery took place on her junk. Eleven men, armed with revolvers and knives, entered the junk, and after taking a quantity of jewellery and money, kidnapped one of the women and made off. The complainant was wounded in the struggle, and is undergoing treatment at the Government Civil Hospital.

Yesterday, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Ho Min, mistress of passenger-boat No. 153v, and Fung Mi Kot, master of boat No. (1) 116v, pleaded guilty to being under way in the port during the night of the 22nd instant without a written permit from the officer in charge of the examination service. They were fined $3 each with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

The body of a well-to-do Chinese was found by a Chinese foreman of the Sanitary Department lying on a vacant piece of ground at Saigon Street, midway between Nathan Road and Woo Sung Street. The deceased appears to have been shot at from behind, the bullet entering the nape of the neck, and emerging from the right eye. A .32 calibre cartridge case was found near the body. The deceased had arrived only recently from Shanghai. Robbery was not the motive, as a large sum of money was found on the person of the deceased. It is understood that a man has been arrested in connection with the murder.

THE WAR.

PROBABLE DESPATCH OF GERMAN TROOPS TO ASIA MINOR.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S SUCCESSOR.

STRUGGLE ON THE ASIAGO PLATEAU.

RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

SNOW ON THE WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Hostile artillery has been active in the neighbourhood of Vimy-Haitrincourt, eastward of Ypres.

There is snow on the whole front.

EARLIER CABLES.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

LONDON, December 26th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

A GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, December 26th.

A German official wireless message states that artillery fire is intense to the south-east of Ypres and in the neighbourhoods of Moeuvres and Marcoing.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ASSAULTS REPULSED.

PARIS, December 27th.

A *communiqué* says:—On the right of the Meuse, despite a very violent bombardment, the enemy's double attack on our positions in the Cauriceres Wood failed.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AERIAL REPRISALS

PARIS, December 26th.

The newspapers emphasise that the air raid on Mannheim illustrates the extraordinary endurance of the British pilots who carried out the work. The temperature was thirty degrees below zero.

The newspapers say that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is concentrating the British air forces in order sternly to reply to the German air raids on British towns. The Mannheim raid constitutes a magnificent record.

Italian Front

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

LONDON, December 26th.

A German official wireless message states that violent Italian counter-attacks at Col del Rosso broke down with heavy losses.

THE ASIAGO STRUGGLE RENEWED.

LONDON, December 26th.

An Italian official message states:—The struggle on the Asiago Plateau recommenced at dawn yesterday.

The enemy concentrated between Col del Rosso and Val Frenze la Maise. He was unable to advance beyond Sasso.

We re-captured Col del Rosso and Monte Valbella, but were unable to retain them.

Our barrage checked an attack on the left bank of the Brenta.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INSTITUTIONS AT JERUSALEM.

AMSTERDAM, December 26th.

Reporting the fate of the German institutions in Jerusalem, a Berlin semi-official message says that the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Institution on the Mount of Olives and the Paulus Hospice have not been occupied by the British. The staffs remaining have not been disturbed.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMAN COMMISSION AT PETROGRAD.

AMSTERDAM, December 26th.

A message from Berlin states that a German Commission, provided by the Armistice, is proceeding to Petrograd to arrange the exchange of civilian and unfit prisoners of war and the restoration of Russian and German relations within defined limits.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, December 26th.

Correspondents emphasise the growing opposition amongst all classes to the Bolsheviks and the widespread disinclination of the troops from the front to embark in civil war, and furthermore, that the army is breaking up and that peace is inevitable.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, December 26th.

The Germans are massing troops on the south-western and Roumanian fronts with a view to securing the rich harvests in Southern Russia.

It is pointed out that this concentration may ultimately be intended for dispatch to Asia Minor.

The Constituent Assembly is being convoked for January 2nd. Even the ignorant classes are interested in its fate.

The troops of the Petrograd Garrison showed a mutinous disposition, cheering the members of the Constituent Assembly.

LONDON, December 26th.

A message from Petrograd states that the Maximalists have proclaimed a state of siege in Moscow "as a measure against a counter-revolution."

The Preobrajensky Regiment has refused to discontinue guarding the Taurida Palace pending the opening of the Constituent Assembly, because it distrusts the intentions of the Maximalists in the matter.

The Semenovsky Guards have resolved not to arrest members of the Assembly.

LONDON, December 26th.

It is reported from Jassy that General Tcherbatcheff has arrested four ring-leaders of a Maximalist plot to assassinate him.

The Roumanian Minister at Paris, confirming this, states that everything goes to show that discipline will be maintained on the Roumanian front.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, December 26th.

The Admiralty announces that the shipping arrivals during the week were 2,311 and the sailings 2,460.

The sinkings were eleven vessels over and one under 1,600 tons, and one fishing boat.

Twelve vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE CREATED A PEER.

LONDON, December 26th.

The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Rossly Wemyss has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. The latter has been elevated to the Peerage in recognition of the very distinguished services he has rendered. It is hoped that Sir John Jellicoe's experience will be utilised later in another important appointment.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, December 26th.

The *Times* states that after the enemy Delegates have consulted their own Governments and suspended negotiations at Brestlitovsk they will split up into three Commissions, one sitting at Petrograd under the Presidency of M. Trotzky, the second will be concerned with purely military matters and sitting at Odessa and the third will prepare material for a prospective European Peace Congress.

METHOD OF REDUCING NATIONAL DEBT.

LONDON, December 26th.

The full report of the recent speech by Mr. Bonar Law, in replying to the Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, which urged the conscription of wealth, shows that he emphasised that he personally favoured a levy on capital at the end of the war as the best means of reducing the National Debt. He pointed out that while any such burden must ultimately fall upon industry, the political situation after the war must be such that the wealthy will have to pay for the war; hence the question of whether there should be a levy upon wealth or that the burden be spread over fifty years mainly concerned the wealthy classes. It was a question as to which method would pay them best, and pay the country best. He disagreed with Mr. Sydney Webb that a levy on capital could be made during the war, saying "If you try it you won't get the money, and you will run the risk of falling short of money."

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, December 26th.

Sir Eric Geddes had an audience of His Majesty the King at Sandringham Palace on Christmas morning.

KAISER'S OPTIMISM.

AMSTERDAM, December 26th.

The Kaiser returned to Berlin. He despatched a message to the War Minister, in which he claims that all the efforts of Great Britain, France and the United States have been in vain owing to the death-defying courage of the German troops, and to the strong support of the homeland with war munitions, and concludes with an expression of confidence in final victory.

AMERICA'S SUGAR SUPPLY.

WASHINGTON, December 27th.

Mr. Hoover states that the American sugar supply for 1918 must be augmented by 250,000 tons from Java.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, December 26th.

The latest figures are 870,000 for and 1,050,000 against Conscription, including the first returns of the Australian Military Forces, which are officially announced as 17,000 for and 23,000 against.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC

OTTAWA, December 26th.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, has arrived at Fort Yukon.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

DEMANDS FOR PEACE.

SHANGHAI, December 26th.

The Government has wired to the Provinces stating that internal troubles must be stopped and ordering them to cease fighting.

Tso Kun and Chang Hwai-tsee approve the issue of the peace mandate. Tso Kun has ordered his army to go to Shashan, Hupeh, and Chang Hwai-tsee has left Tsinan for Pukow, and has appointed Chang Shu-yuen as Acting Tuchun. Li Chun, Wang Chen-yuan and Chen Kwang-yuan wired Peking saying that if the Government did not issue a peace declaration they would not mediate.

DECLARATION OF PEACE.

PEKING, December 27th.

Yesterday, at noon, the declaration to stop fighting was issued.

Luk Wing-ting and Tam Ho-ming also demand that fighting shall cease.

CHRISTMAS IN HONGKONG.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

There was a large congregation in St. John's Cathedral at the forenoon service on Christmas Day, amongst those present being H.E. the Governor and Miss May, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary) and Sir William Rees-Davies (Chief Justice) and Lady Rees-Davies. The sacred edifice was beautifully decorated with pot palms, ferns and other foliage and flowers, the chancel in particular being tastefully treated. This was the work of Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. Hayward, and a band of willing lady assistants. The service was fully choral, Mr. Denman Fuller (the Cathedral organist) presiding at the organ. Bishop Lander conducted the service, and he was assisted by the Revs. A. Copley Moyle and G. F. H. Griffiths, while the Rev. Mr. Rodgers acted as Bishop's Chaplain. The hymn "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," was sung as a processional, the other hymns being "While Shepherds Watch their flocks by night," and "O! Come all ye faithful." Psalms xix., xlv., lxxxv. were chanted. The first lesson, Isaiah ix., was read by the Rev. Mr. Rodgers, and the second lesson, St. Luke ii., by the Rev. G. F. H. Griffiths. The collection taken at the close of the services amounted to $273.05.

Bishop Lander, who delivered the sermon, said:—Some of the Old Testament Scriptures are extraordinarily appropriate for these times in which we live. This certainly is the case with the section of Isaiah's prophecy from which our first lesson for to-day is taken. He was writing about 700 years before Christ at a time of national anxiety and distress. There was a keen conflict between the Assyrians and the Jews. The Jewish territory was invaded and they suffered disasters and defeats, and warfare brought its inevitable train of miseries. And if you read the passage in the revised version you will see how the prophet applies sarcasm to the people because they would not turn to the true source of strength, but at that time some of them turned to wizards and to those who professed to deal with familiar spirits that could only "peep and mutter." The prophet is indignant with them for turning to such sources for comfort and leaving out God, Who should have been the chief source of instruction. He says, "Should not a people seek unto their God? On behalf of the living should they seek unto the dead?" I leave it to you to decide whether or not there is any parallel between the nation of those distressed Jews and some of our nations to-day in somewhat similar circumstances. Then the prophet turns from sarcasm to pity and from pity to hope and hope to triumph. The passage read this morning is a triumphant passage. As the darkest cloud brings the brightest rainbow so the deepest sorrow brings the greatest joy. After the manner of the Hebrew poets he speaks of that which is to be as having already come, and so, as we heard this morning, "there was for Zabulun anguish, but now the time is glorious and a great light is upon them." The darkness of sorrow and disease and ignorance has passed away in the glorious light of the knowledge of God. Whereas, at the time he was writing the nation was decimated by the sword, their young women were not given in marriage because their would-be husbands were slain and their population was sadly decreased, now he says, "Thou hast multiplied the nation." Before, there was gloom and distress, now thou hast multiplied joy. Before, there was a scarcity of food, especially of grain, as the invader had trampled down the fields and vineyards; now in the glorious vision Isaiah sees joy and plenty for all. Whereas at the time of writing he was in the midst of the horrors of warfare, now he says, "The arm of the oppressor is broken." "The weapons of war are burned in fire and those garments rolled in blood have been burned in fire." The whole position is entirely changed by the glorious vision—to harvests and plenty and days of joy.

What we are suffering and looking forward to in these dark days resembles the experience of the seventh century before Christ. But what brings about the great change from darkness to light, from sorrow to joy? If you had asked that question four years ago many would have said that the great changes were to be brought about by the progress of civilisation, by the tendency of the age, by the march of education, or by the spread of science and discoveries. Are all these going to do away with sorrow and death and weakness? Alas! we know better. Now the cleverest man, the man who can do the most in the way of invention, is supposed to best serve his country by inventing an engine of destruction. In the 6th verse of this beautiful chapter Isaiah tells us that it is only by a living person that these changes can come. "For unto us a child is born and unto us a son is given and the government shall be upon his shoulder and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." He looks to a living person and no one else to make the great change. Surely the Church is not far wrong in ascribing the prophecy to Him whose birth has changed our reckoning of time for all ages.

He tells us what was to be His name, and to the Hebrews the name meant the character. He gives the fourfold name. Wonderful Counsellor, in whom were all treasures of wisdom. The mighty God, the God Incarnate whose name is Emmanuel, God with us, who dared to take to Himself the name of God, "The great 'I Am.'" He said all power was given to Him: the power over disease, power over devils, over death and over war. He is the Everlasting Father. Kings call themselves the fathers of their people because they desire to protect them, but many are unable to do so. God is the great Protector. And lastly, His title the Prince of Peace. The Angels' song at His birth was of peace. He came to bring peace and to make men at peace with God. He gave a peace which the world could not give. Men say, how is it that after nearly 2,000 years of the proclamation of the Gospel of Peace there is so little peace in the world? I can tell you. Because the world has not yet accepted the other attributes of Christ. They wanted Him as the Prince of Peace, but would not accept him as the Wonderful Counsellor, they did not accept His tenets or His deity or rely upon His protection as the Everlasting Father, so we have not yet come to the time when we can claim that He is the Prince of Peace. I do not know if you have read some remarkable papers for war time published two or three years ago. One of the best is by Herbert Gray, "The Only Alternative to War." He speaks of the horrors of war, and yet, he goes on to say, if the only alternative to war be mere peace we nearly all hesitate. For a world filled with mild and blameless youths incapable of violence we have no taste. For a Church that would wish to people the world with that type of humanity we have no patience. The big, virile, and reckless men, of whom God has made a great many, are quite clear about it. Unless they can live dangerously they have no special wish to live at all. Unless great affairs keep them on the stretch they find life unendurable, for dullness.

Merely to desire peace does not help at all. Noble peace is a result of right ways of thinking and living. It is, as it were, a by-product of social health. We make no progress simply by longing for peace in the sense of negation of war. What we have to discover is a way of life which shall seem to all healthy and wholesome souls more desirable than war. It conveys very little of the truth to call Him simply the Prince of Peace. He was and is the way to peace, but only because He is first of all the way to a new greatness of life, of which peace will merely be one feature. He did not come primarily to offer men a way to safety either in this world or the next. It was not to men's timidity that he made His appeal. It was greatness of life that He offered and it was a greatness that involved a hundred risks. And that is the reason why many of the greatest characters have been attracted to Him. Men like Paul, Augustine, General Gordon, Bishop Hannington, Lord Roberts, and Dr. Livingstone have been attracted to Him and many of our bravest soldiers and sailors to-day. The essence of His message was "the Kingdom of God must be set up on earth." He summoned all men to unite in establishing it.

He charged them not merely to save their souls and live in peace but to unite in establishing the Kingdom of God. He challenges all evil, not only that particular evil to which our enemies are addicted. His kingdom means the establishment of the ways of brotherhood in place of the ways of strife, the ways of righteousness in place of the ways of covetousness, and the ways of purity instead of the ways of pleasure. Our nation is called to take a living part in hastening the Kingdom of God. Our King has called us all to a day of Prayer on Sunday week, January 6th, when he begs us to pray for the clear-sightedness and strength which are necessary, and he bids us humbly seek the blessing of Almighty God. I hope Christian public opinion in this Colony will be so strong that places of worship may be filled and places of sport may be closed on that day. But to-day I say remember that Christ cares more for the Kingdom of God than for any one nation, and if any nation is not prepared to seek the Kingdom of God then it will have to go down as other nations have gone down before it. We only have a right to ask His blessing on our arms in proportion as we desire them for the glory of God and the extension of His Kingdom. The whole nation needs God's blessing. All the Churches need it. Let us unitedly seek it. My brethren, I charge you this Christmas time to close up your ranks, look to our Leader and catch some of the spirit of His great enthusiasm. Let us all form one great army for God's Kingdom and be ready to submit to any discipline and bear any cross and make any sacrifice and abandon every prejudice and welcome every comrade that the Kingdom of God may come. Then Isaiah's vision will be fulfilled that the Christ will be supreme and His government and Peace shall have no end.

There were two celebrations of the Holy Eucharist,—one of than fully choral—at which the collections amounted to $225.

AT THE UNION CHURCH.

At the Union Church the service was conducted by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, who gave an address mainly on the place of Christmas as a household festival, claiming it to be such, quite as much as an ecclesiastical. He took for his text David's words to Jonathan, in I. Samuel, xx., verse 6: "If thy father miss me at all, then say, David earnestly asked leave of me that he might run to Bethlehem his city, for it is the yearly sacrifice for all the family."

This was the subterfuge of a man who knew that there was but a step between him and death. He had no intention of actually visiting his home at that time; probably it would have been unsafe to attempt it. But the excuse was one which he expected to be held sufficient to account for his absenting himself from the Court of Saul for a few days, so important was the family annual sacrifice considered. Allowing for all differences, such an institution naturally reminded us of the first festival of the Christian year, when absent members of households made a point of taking a "run" home if possible, to see the old folks, meet family and friends, and re-visit old scenes. Here in the Far East the very fact that distance rendered such re-unions impossible caused hearts, perhaps, to turn with all the greater warmth to the home-fires in the old country, and we should do well to conserve as much as possible in our circumstances the traditional customs of the season. It was said that Christmas was not so much observed now as formerly as a time for family gathering, but was taking more of the character of a general holiday to be spent at places of public resort. That might save trouble, but saving trouble often meant losing what it was a pity to lose, as was the case in this matter.

We had been told that the Christmas festival was gradually instituted to take the place of the old pagan festival of the winter solstice, that the custom of exchanging presents had the same origin, that the Yule log was a reminder of the primitive usage of kindling a fresh fire at midwinter, and our decoration with evergreens dated back to the Druids. It might be, so, but so much the better if it were, for it only reminded us how the coming of Jesus Christ had been transforming life all along, and gave point to every appeal to preserve the sanctity of the season and see that it did not revert to type. Christian families should set themselves to discourage the senseless and injurious drinking customs which prevailed at the year end. The "Christmas hamper," as we saw it advertised, was not a very creditable affair, particularly in war time. Surely people might find Christmas cheer in less exceptionable ways, which only lowered the tone of social intercourse.

A point pleasing to remember was that the season provided common ground for Christian people of every type, being a "yearly sacrifice" for the scattered "household of the faith." Protestant, Catholic and Greek Communions had a common faith and hope around the cradle of the Christ, transcending all their differences, and we were encouraged to anticipate the final re-union of these diverging elements when God's great year shall have run its circle.

The preacher closed with words of comfort to the many who find the season a saddened one from the thought of absent ones, whose faces will not be seen on earth again, and whose places can never be filled. We missed these and should never cease to miss them, but we should ill requite their love by suffering the shadows to shut out the light of God's countenance in the living present. The war had come, but it would pass, and we were learning that God's promised peace was something deeper than just outward tranquillity. We have His abiding joy in the gift of the Son of His love, and and, having received "the right to be called" sons of God, may calmly await the final re-union in the unbroken household which is gathering around the Father's throne.

AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

At 10 p.m. on Christmas Eve, Solemn Matins were sung in the Sanctuary of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. Bishop Pozzoni officiated, assisted by several of the clergy and seminarists. The church was tastefully decorated and draped in black and white, and at one of the side altars a beautiful cradle was erected.

A very large congregation was present at the Midnight Mass, at which, too, Bishop Pozzoni officiated. The choir of St. Joseph's College, assisted by several local amateurs, sang the special music for the occasion. The *Adeste Fideles* was sung while the collection was being made.

At 8 a.m. on Christmas Day High Mass was sung by the Reverend Director of the Cathedral, assisted by a full choir. The Cathedral was crowded with worshippers.

At 10 a.m. a Special Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's Church, when the annual festival of beautiful music was rendered. The Church, which was well decorated, was crowded. The Orchestra Philharmonica accompanied the choir, which was composed of parishioners of both sexes. Bishop Pozzoni conducted the Mass.

CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE TROOPS.

The troops stationed in Hongkong were not forgotten during the festive season. The Services Entertainment Fund made a grant of fifty cents a head to augment the slender messing allowance of the garrison and gave each man a tin of fifty cigarettes. The Fund also sent a well-stocked hamper, containing jam, cake, fruit, etc. to the married couples. A special subscription was raised amongst members of the Club for the purpose of providing additional Christmas cheer, while several residents invited a number of the soldiers to their houses. The residents of the Peak Hotel entertained the troops at Mt. Austin Barracks to a cinematograph entertainment, and supplied them with sandwiches, beer, and cigarettes. The orchestra of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment, which had previously discoursed seasonable selections of music during dinner at the Hotel, also played during the entertainment, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the men.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

On Boxing Day the General Committee of the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club entertained the children of the members at the Club's enclosure, Happy Valley, as in previous years. The entertainment was favoured with beautiful weather and proved a signal success. Tea was served during the afternoon, and the proceedings were enlivened by the band of the 18th Punjabis.

There was a large gathering of the little folks, who enjoyed heartily the antics of Mr. R. Wood as "It," and Mr. C. H. Parkinson and a couple of other improvised clowns. The grounds were visited also, by many members of the Club and their friends, among whom were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), president of the Club, and Mrs. Chatham.

Mrs. Chatham distributed prizes to the following winners of the bowling competitions:—

Bowling Championship—Winner, F. Bacon; runner-up, R. C. Watt.

Blake Cup—Winner, F. Bacon; runner-up, R. Hudson.

American Tournament—Winner of the cup, F. Carr; 2nd, F. Allen; 3rd, F. Bacon.

Unity Cup—Winner, H. J. [illegible]ley; 2nd, C. Sara; 3rd, B. W. Bradbu[illegible].

Novice's Competition—Winner [illegible], a set of bowls) B. W. Bradbu[illegible] 2nd, C. Polley.

Ladies' Tennis Championship—Mrs. Woodman.

At the close a huge beflagged Christmas tree, which formed a conspicuous object in the enclosure, was stripped of its burden of gifts, and these were handed to the children by Mrs. Chatham.

The day's arrangements were entrusted to a committee consisting of [illegible] W. H. Wooley, C. Sara, W. H. [illegible]nds, P. T. Lamble (honorary secretary), and Miss Wood.

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FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

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From 1st November, 1917, TOP FLOOR of 7, Duddell Street, now used as Messrs. Kelly & Walsh's Printing Office.

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NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.
(58

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FRESH CROP of 1917 having been just collected orders solicited for Autumn or early Spring sowing.

List will be mailed free on application.

THE YOKOHAMA NURSERY Co., LTD.,
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Prices from 10 Cents upwards.

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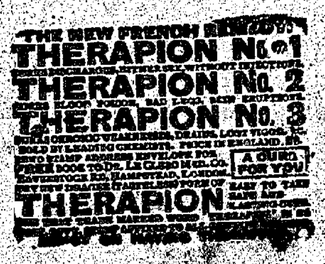

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With Itching Burning Pain of Arm and Limb. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed Her.

"I scalded my arm and limb and it became very painful. I could not sleep for eight months with the itching burning pains, and when I scratched, the places became very wet. I used Ointment and was treated but without success. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me relief at once, and I could sleep. Now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. Edward Tyler, 21, Macklin St., Holborn, London, W. C., Eng., August 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet and Cuticura Ointment as needed prevent pimples, blackheads or other eruptions.

Samples Free by Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: **F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.** Sold everywhere.

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We strongly recommend every man and woman reader of this paper, who is thin, pale, weak or run down, or who has lost his or her buoyant, youthful energy, or who suffers from loss of appetite, or from debility, either nervous or Physical, to try a new, scientifically compounded preparation called Sargol.

The trouble with most people who appear like "a bag of bones" is not that they don't get enough to eat, but that they do not assimilate what they do eat. They simply go through the natural motions of eating, but the flesh-giving part of what they eat just passes away without being assimilated, and consequently does not do them any good.

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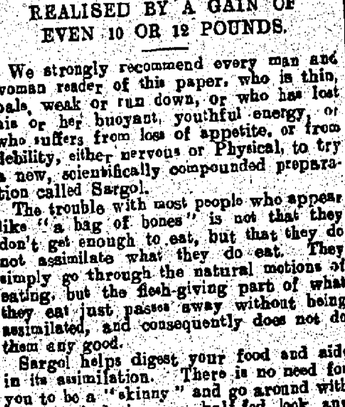

SANITARY BOARD MEETING.

KO SHING STREET NUISANCE.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday. There were present Mr. E. V. Carpmael (President), Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, the Medical Officer of Health (Mrs. Gale), and the Secretary (Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds).

With regard to the correspondence relative to a complaint re Ko Shing Street,

MR. F. B. L. BOWLEY remarked that the matter had been before the Board on many occasions since June, 1913. Many complaints had been made from time to time of the nuisance created by the poultry dealers, who use the streets for carrying on their trade in defiance of the law and their neighbours' wishes. No effective action was taken by the Department or the Board until November, 1916, when a Committee was appointed consisting of the two Chinese members, himself and the Vice-President. The Committee reported that the entire business of sorting the poultry was conducted actually in the street, the empty crates being also stored in the street, and they recommended the Government to convert a lot of Crown land near the Sailors' Home into a depot for that business. The report was adopted by the Board, who recommended the Government to lay out the land referred to at the earliest possible date. Mr. Bowely complained that no reply to this recommendation had been received, and that no item relating to it had been inserted in the estimates for 1917 and 1918. He recalled that on October 30th, 1917, he asked why a vote for the proposed depot was not included in the estimates for 1918, and the reply given was that it was omitted on the ground of economy. In the meantime he noticed that the Government had re-let the space opposite the Central Market for one year. A portion of that site, he remarked, might have been used for the poultry depot.

THE PRESIDENT said the matter was an old one and had long been before the Board. It was aggravated at present by the fact that the street was not level, rendering scavenging difficult. He saw Mr. Perkins about it and he expected that in three months the road level would be raised. As regards the poultry market, it was decided by the Government that the matter should be held over owing to the fact that it was not urgent.

MR. BOWLEY remarked that he was glad to hear that there was some prospect of the improvement of that street. The matter on the agenda was brought up by the complaint of the Hongkong Electric Company, who had three depots in that street. Mr. Bowley moved that the Government be urged to deal with the matter in view of the public inconvenience caused by the conduct of the trade.

MR. ALABASTER seconded this, and it was carried unanimously.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Lieut. Nunn, R.F.C., formerly of Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co., Tientsin, who went home some time ago to volunteer for aviation work, was accidentally killed at Dartford, during the last week of October, through his machine nose-diving to the ground. The observer who was with him jumped from the machine, and was seriously injured.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

FAIR ON KOWLOON CRICKET GROUND ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The Orders for Patrols to be furnished by No. 2 Company on New Year's Day are hereby cancelled, in place of which Patrols will be furnished by No. 2 Platoon as detailed below:—

1st Shift—2.45 to 6 p.m.:—
1 Inspector or 1 Sergeant 7 men.

2nd Shift—5.45 to 9 p.m.:—
1 Inspector or 1 Sergeant 7 men.

3rd Shift—8.45 to 12 midnight.
1 Inspector or 1 Sergeant 7 men.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1917.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd December is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 51 weeks
This Year	$13,113	$684,536
Last Year	12,372	722,313
Increase	741	—
Decrease	—	38,777

FANTASTIC STARS.

The management of the Victoria Theatre has engaged the Fantastic Stars for Sunday night, and these artists will appear in conjunction with Bell's Vaudeville Company. This amalgamation should be a particularly strong one. The Fantastic Stars will conclude their three nights' season at the Bijou Theatre to-night.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KOOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, December 27th.

CHIEF COMMANDER.

The ex-Tuchun, Chan Ping-kwan, has been appointed Chief Commander to attack General Lung Chai-kwong. We are informed that various leaders who had returned to Kwangsi have now been recalled to Canton.

SALT POLICE DISARMED.

Admiral Ching Pik-kwong, having received reports that several hundreds of the Salt police in Shum-Chun, (off the New Territory) were approaching the inlands, at once ordered the gunboat *Hoi Ki* and some torpedo-boats to go to the spot. Fighting began when the gunboat arrived. The police were defeated and disarmed. A number of junks and a large quantity of arms were seized, and the police are now interned.

DECLARATIONS OF INDEPENDENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, and Chan Kwong-yuen, Tuchun of Kiangsi, who in vain endeavoured to mediate between the North and South, have jointly declared their independence from the Peking Government.

GENERAL MOK INTERNED.

General Mok King-yu, who fled to Fukien after defeat by the Canton troops, has been interned by the Tuchun of Fukien.

LUNG'S TROOPS AND THE CANTON WARSHIPS.

The Intelligence Bureau, of Canton, reports:—As announced the other day, the Chinese Navy from Canton has intercepted the movement of Lung Chi-kwong, the former Kwangtung military governor, who is assisting Peking to create disorders in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. A portion of the Chinese Navy has succeeded in capturing nine vessels, including gunboats and transports, from Lung Chi-kwong. The Navy is now operating to attack Lung's base at Kingchow. Lung's force, which landed at Yeungkong last week, has been cut off from its base of supplies.

DR. WU CHOSEN AS FOREIGN MINISTER.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been unanimously chosen by the heads of the independent provinces to be the chief representative in charge of Foreign Affairs.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium.

On the ground that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the defendant.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A Chinese was charged with trespassing at Holt's godowns on Christmas Day.

Inspector Gordon said defendant was an old offender, who had been sent to prison for a similar offence a short time ago.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

EXPENSIVE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the unlawful possession of three gallons of samshu, on which duty had not been paid.

Defendant said he brought the liquor and a quantity of roast pork from Kongmoon, as a Christmas present to a friend in Hongkong.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant $25.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Two Chinese, a man and a woman, were charged with attempting to obtain $6.50 by false pretences.

Mr. Shenton appeared for the defendants.

Inspector Kent said that the man went into a pawnbroker's shop, and attempted to pawn a brass ring, which he represented to be gold.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till next Wednesday, fixing bail at $100 each.

THEFT OF ZINC PLATES.

A Chinese was charged with stealing four zinc plates from the str. *Lokeang* as she lay alongside Kowloon Docks.

A Chinese fireman of the vessel said that defendant and another man were seen removing the plates from the steamer. An alarm was given, and defendant was arrested.

Defendant said he went on board merely to see a friend.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD RINGS.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two gold rings from another Chinese.

Complainant stated that the defendant and himself had been living together for over two years. Yesterday, when opening his box to take out a suit of clothes, witness discovered that some one had been tampering with the lock, and, on searching the box, he found two gold rings missing. He had defendant arrested and searched, and the rings were found concealed in the lining of his coat.

Defendant denied stealing the rings, and alleged that complainant concealed the rings in the lining of defendant's coat for the purpose of charging him with robbery.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

1886

1814 ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS. 1914

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BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
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JOHN HADDON AND CO.

Colonial Merchants and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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ELOQUENT APPEAL OF AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN.

ABRAHAM'S EXAMPLE OF DEVOTION TO DUTY.

The following eloquent and patriotic address was delivered by Mr. D. W. Moffitt, Assistant Treasurer of Messrs. Cosden & Co., at Kansas City recently:—

The world to-night is one great military camp; upon the one side or upon the other of a line, clean cut and distinct as the Gulf that separated Dives from Lazarus in the Master's vision, the nations of the earth are assembled together in the most titanic struggle the world has ever seen. The people who are not arrayed upon either the one or the other side of this line, or who are not now preparing to array themselves upon one side or the other of this line, are really negligible, and as upon one side of the Gulf that divided Dives from Lazarus Dives lay surrounded by all that makes Hell hideous, so upon one side of this dividing line of which I speak to-night stand a people moved by motives, urged on by desires, fired by ambitions that have dragged them down to depths of bestiality and rapine, murder and frightfulness, devil conceived and hell born, so black that Hell itself, with all the experience that Hell has gathered in the centuries that have passed since Beelzebub was thrown headlong over the battlements of Heaven, has not been able to supply half the demands upon it by this monstrous people; and as upon the other side Lazarus reposed in the bosom of Abraham, surrounded by all that we have been taught to believe enters into the joys of paradise, beneath the constellation of stars that have been the guiding light of humanity through all the centuries on their upward and onward climb toward the light and toward civilization founded upon purity and justice and righteousness, so we to-night are proud to believe that we stand shoulder to shoulder with people clothed with these eternal principles which we believe have the approval of Almighty God.

There is one difference between this Gulf which divided Dives and Lazarus, and this line between these contending hosts of which I speak to-night. That Gulf was fixed and unchangeable. It could not be bridged; Dives could not come to Lazarus, neither could Lazarus go to Dives. The line of which I speak to-night is as changeable and unstable, as fleeting and uncertain, as a ray of sunshine shooting its way through a cloud of dust that might be stopped by an infant's hand or overshadowed by the wings of a butterfly. And even to-night, and if not to-night, then to-morrow; and if not to-morrow, then the day after to-morrow, the mighty forces may be set in motion which will make it possible for one of the mighty contending hosts upon the one side or the other of this dividing line to obliterate this line and destroy and crush into the dust the contending host on the other side, and crush them so completely that they may never rise again.

I apprehend that it is the purpose of this meeting here to-night to determine whether or not we shall have anything to say about which of these great forces shall obliterate this line.

I am sure you will forgive me if I inject into what I have to say to-night the personal touch, a thing which is usually considered inexcusable on an occasion of this character. My excuse for doing so is that I speak, although without authority, for myself and a million other fathers in this great country of ours who are moved by the same sentiments, who are stirred by the same feeling and who look upon this great war from the same standpoint and from the same angle as do I. You will remember in the beginning of human history as we have it now, that old Abraham bound his son, his only son, Isaac, with his own hands and laid him upon a funeral pyre of sacrifice. That funeral pyre was built with fagots gathered by his own hands; he had sharpened the knife with which he expected to take the life of that young man, dearer to him than all the world besides. He had with his own hands prepared the torch with which he expected to apply the flame to the fagots that would reduce the body of that beloved son to ashes, and he did it all in response to what he believed to be the call of duty from a Power to which he believed he owed loyalty and obedience. I, too, with a million other fathers of this country of ours, have bound my son with a federal oath and laid him upon the altar of sacrifice of his country. I saw him lay down his duties, which to him seemed of some importance and constructive value, I saw him lay aside the hopes, ambitions and aspirations for the future and bid them farewell. These hopes and ambitions were just as alluring to him as have been the hopes and ambitions of any man within the sound of my voice. It little matters that these promises of youth, brilliant as they are with the wondrous light of youth's morning sun, might turn to ashen gray long before he reaches their goal, to him they are just as real and far more entrancing than they would be if the fruits of victory had been laid in his lap.

What are we going to do about it? Are we going to stand with palsied hands and with hearts shrivelled with miser's fear, our eyes glued upon the musty pages of our ledgers, terrified for fear a red figure might appear upon the credit side of our balance sheet, while these sons of ours stand ankle deep in blood on the battlefields of France, steadfast and unafraid, their eyes fixed upon the mighty ledger of God's account with human sacrifice and human effort, where page after page is being written crimson red with the life blood of these sons of ours, dipped from their very hearts with an iron pen held in the mailed fist of the most horrible and inhuman and murderous and pitiless military autocracy the world has ever seen. Ah, business men of America, I say to you that unless we return to our home and business with our hearts fired and aflame with the same spirit that led the Christ to His Cross on Calvary, there to lay down even life itself, and that even for his enemies, the purpose of this meeting has failed, but, ah! I know I speak with understanding, although I speak without authority, when I say that the great petroleum industry of this country stands at attention to-night, asking the question of Uncle Sam not what must we do but what can we do. I know that I speak with understanding, although without authority, when I say that the great petroleum industry of this mid-continent field stands dedicated from this moment and until the end of the war to the one great purpose of winning a victory out of this mighty baptism of blood.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

PRESSURE ON SWITZERLAND

A NEW CAMPAIGN.

A new attempt on the part of Germany to combine the bullying or enjoling of Switzerland with her peace propaganda, is indicated by a crop of inspired articles which recently appeared simultaneously in the German Press. This outbreak is probably due to the increasingly confident attitude towards the *Entente* Powers which, with the growing distress in Germany, has manifested itself in Switzerland during the the past year. Germany is afraid lest Switzerland may tend to gravitate in the direction of the *Entente*. Hence, for example, the following attempt to cast suspicion on America and France. *The Badische Landeszeitung* learns "from Switzerland" [*sic*] that whereas, as a result of the new coal agreement [whereby, as a matter of fact, Switzerland gets, or is supposed to get, only 200,000 tons a month instead of the 253,000 tons of the former agreement], the circumstances of Swiss trade with Germany "may be called favourable," traffic with the *Entente* Powers becomes daily more difficult.

As is well known, America with incredible severity joined in the blockade measures against the neutrals. Reports of imminent complete export prohibitions have, indeed, always been denied. But is not the American Customs supervision calculated to shake our confidence? Already for some time past leading French-Swiss papers and periodicals have been publishing protests against the establishment, apparently decided upon and in execution, of a French Customs *cordon* against Switzerland, to the injury of the treaty relations existing between Switzerland and France. But what is the good of such protests? The spirits which call up.

Now comes the surprising confirmation from several sources of the fact that for a long time past the Customs supervision at the Swiss-French frontier has been conducted by an American mission and carried on by an American *personnel*. At present only the supervision of passenger traffic is in the hands of the French frontier guard. As to what a light this fact [*sic*] throws on the independence of the French officials and the French State anyone can form his own judgment. Here we are only concerned with the consequences to Switzerland arising from this state of things. As a matter of fact, these conditions are calculated to fill every Swiss with the greatest anxiety. To the great supervision of frontiers is now added the decision—its finality has not hitherto been denied—of the State Department at Washington ordering the stoppage of all export to the neutral countries of Europe. Switzerland gets thereby into an ever more difficult position. Supplies are already very short, and the somewhat belated introduction of rationing, while it may perhaps somewhat postpone their disappearance, will not avert it.

This amazing example of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* ends with a reference to the sufferings of the hotel industry, "which Switzerland knows will, after the return of normal conditions, gradually again become a great source of revenue, to the country." This is pure peace propaganda, intended to encourage the belief that Switzerland would suffer if Germany were too badly beaten for Germans to be able to come to Swiss hotels where, as a matter of fact, they have always been unpopular on account of their habits. Of the other lies, that about the American embargo is the least clumsy, but, unfortunately for the inspired writer, Switzerland is not one of the neutral countries aimed at by the American embargo.

FRIENDS TO AVOID.

SIR A. GEDDES'S WARNING TO HIS OFFICIALS.

Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, has been giving good advice to his officials:—

"Whether the words that have to be said are pleasant or unpleasant to the hearer, whether they be of praise or of rebuke, courtesy and dignity can do no harm; rudeness, levity, and ill-temper can do no good. Remember, the same rule holds when letters are written.

"Avoid all forms of corruption, especially the subtle. There is no more difficult thing in the whole sphere of our duties than to avoid being corrupted by a wile. It takes many forms, varying from the friendliness of persons possessing great interests, perhaps for many months in advance of the small favour asked, through varying degrees of increasing crudity to the muddle-headed offer of five shillings or half a crown by some humble would-be corruptor to a recruiting officer. Be on your guard; the forms which corruption take are legion. I have known more men corrupted by pretended friendship than by any other wile."

MY WAR SPEECH.

A MAN IN THE STREET'S DREAM.

A strange dream came to me last night as I fell asleep when reading some of our leaders' war speeches.

I was off to a public hall to make a speech; I, who had never made a speech in my life. But it all seemed A B C and a matter of routine. My secretaries (I had two secretaries, in my dream) prepared the speech for me. I simply gave them a few leading points and a few purple phrases that I had thought out, and they concocted my speech in typed script. I ran through the script a few times and memorised it. The motor-car was waiting at the door and my secretaries were buzzing round me before I started.

"You've got all your notes?" asked my principal secretary.

"You'll find the 'heads' of the speech are on this slip of paper," said my second secretary.

"We've knocked you up a fine 'rattler,' this time, sir," said the principal secretary. "Quite a rouser. Just the stuff that's wanted. A dash of sardonic humour at the expense of Potsdam to put the audience in a good mood, a sudden drop into gravity (oh, no; nothing, of course, to frighten them too much) and then a fine rousing peroration—'triumph in the long run,' 'time is on our side,' 'don't look at the war map,' 'territory does not count,' 'enemy desperate,' 'seeking mere political advantage,' 'the inevitable end,' 'darkness before the dawn'—and all that sort of thing. Yes—about an hour and a half. Hecklers? I don't think you need anticipate them. They'll take it like lambs. And now you had better be off, sir; it's 7.30."

I drove off through the streets. Here and there I was recognised and cheered. My confidence and self-assurance increased. I stepped, smiling blandly, on to the platform of the big hall amid a salvo of applause.

I looked quickly round my "supporters" on the platform. They were an unusual phalanx, but my dream didn't seem to bother about that. There were no other politicians that I could identify, no "public men," no "leaders" or "authorities" of any sort. If you went out into a street and took the first fifty people you met they would resemble my supporters. There were a number of ordinary men like myself, men in business clothes with "bowler" hats placed under their chairs; a cluster of working men; a big sprinkling of women. Take my "supporters" on the platform as a typical mixture of "the public" and you can visualise them.

Then I looked at my great audience, tier upon tier of them, rising to the roof, by no means a representative public audience. The two front rows of the stalls were filled with politicians, publicists, front benchers, M.P.s by the score, Controllers, heads of Government departments—and so they stretched backwards right up to the gallery. There wasn't a "man in the street" anywhere. My audience were all "official," the big fry in the stalls, the smaller fry in the circles, the little fry in the galleries. I thrilled when I realised that this was the swaggerest audience that a public speaker ever addressed: the mere general public were nowhere—except those supporting me on the platform.

* * * * *

I drank a glass of water, cleared my throat in the regulation manner—and started my speech—and I had no sooner started it than I forgot all about my script—I dropped my notes—I extemporised—I let myself go—and I found myself driving things home to a startled, shocked, indignant audience, while my supporters on the platform got more and more enthusiastic and interrupted me with shattering applause.

* * * * *

I cannot remember all my speech—you know that broken memory of dreams—but I started by reminding my audience that this was an unusual sort of meeting, and that positions were reversed. Those that always speak were for once to be spoken to by a spokesman of the public, they always address. Those who always deal out advice and appeal were for once to hear it themselves. Those who always urge devotion and self-sacrifice were to have it urged upon them. Those who for ever tell the public what to do were to be told what they have left undone themselves. (Tremendous platform cheers here.)

"This is the fourth year of the war," I reminded my silent audience, "and throughout the war you have eloquently told us—the public—what we must do. You have ever imposed upon us new restrictions, new regulations, new burdens and sacrifices. You have ever urged upon us new efforts, continued unity, and new self-denials. Can you deny that we, the public, have responded in our mass to those appeals as no people have ever responded before in all history? (Here I paused, and no answer came from my audience.) You have asked us to support you. Have we not done so? You have asked us to refrain from criticism. Have we not done so? You have asked of us trust and patience! Have ever trust and patience been so great?

"But what of *your* share? What have you done for us? What has *your* devotion been, *your* sacrifice, *your* unity? Have you helped *us* to win the war as *we* have helped you to win the war?

"No; I am not making you a speech according to custom. I have no empty platitudes. I deny that time is on our side. I repudiate comforting fudge that each new victory of the enemy weakens his strength, depresses his *moral*, and is a boomerang that recoils upon him. I know no distinction between 'political' advantages and 'military' advantages. We, the public, for whom I speak, are tired of these smug sophistries. They are dead rhetoric, withered on the stalk. We want no more words—we are sick of speeches—we want work, devotion, unity, action, from *you*. You have had all we can give of these from us, 'full measure, pressed, and running over,' in the words of one of you, words still unfulfilled—as so many of your words have been. Go home—go home and think it over. Look facts in the face, as we, the public—who are neither the children nor the fools you think we are—dare to look them in the face. And henceforth, when you make speeches, stand before us not to tell *us* what to do, but to tell us what *you* have done."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

And thus my dream ended, just as the meeting broke up in confusion, my supporters on the platform wildly cheering—their cheers re-echoed by a crowd outside.

4 DAYS MORE

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

December

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
						X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	28	29
30	31					

The Last Day.

TIME AND TIDE, and opportunities like this, wait for no man. Last Spring, when the Far Eastern Geographical Establishment, compilers of THE NEW ATLAS AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA, completed their task and made it ready for the press, the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, in order to assure a wider distribution of the work, became interested in the pre-publication sale.

AN ARRANGEMENT was made between compilers and publishers whereby the book was to be offered in advance of publication at the special introductory price, Shanghai Taels 90 per copy. Early Subscribers were thus to be awarded a discount of approximately 20 per cent., for it was stipulated in the agreement that all sales made after publication would be at the price at which it was originally intended to publish, Taels 110.

THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE before the work is issued help to defray the publication cost: in return for this the publishers made a concession in the price. This concession must now be withdrawn, and the higher price becomes operative on **January 1.**

CHINA'S TRADE must increase tremendously so soon as peace comes to Europe. It is imperative that all those who are to have a share in the Commercial revival in China should, first of all, *know* China.

THE QUICKEST MEANS, and the surest, of getting acquainted with China is through THE NEW ATLAS AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA, a complete, accurate and authentic Atlas and Commercial Encyclopædia of China's trade, commerce, and material development, being a synoptical survey of domestic and foreign trade from the earliest times down to the present day—a work that points the way to future progress.

THIS GREAT NEW WORK, the biggest and the best book on China, may still be secured, by those who act promptly, at the special low price.

BUT YOU MUST ACT QUICKLY; time is passing, orders are increasing, and we cannot say definitely that we shall be able to supply the GAZETTEER to all who take advantage of this passing opportunity during these closing days of the sale.

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Address.....

.....H.K.P. 28/12

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THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 29th Dec., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 31st Dec. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1917. [138]

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	
HAIPHONG	"TAISANG"	Friday,	28th Dec. 7 A.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday,	28th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KOONSHING"	Sunday,	30th Dec., D'light
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday,	4th Jan. 3 P.M.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hollow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. 16

R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10. 20

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JAN. 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. HITT & Co., Freight and Passenger Agents, Princes Building, 9 Queen's Road.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TIMANOEK ...	JAVA		28th Dec.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM...	AMOY	4th Jan.	7th Jan.	JAVA
TJILATJAP ..	JAVA & MACASSAR	5th Jan.	10th Jan.	KOBE
TJIKINI ..	JAVA	15th Jan.	20th Jan.	SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia."

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 1574. [8

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to Change Without Notice.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building Managing Agents [62

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE

STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD"

JOINT SERVICE

Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

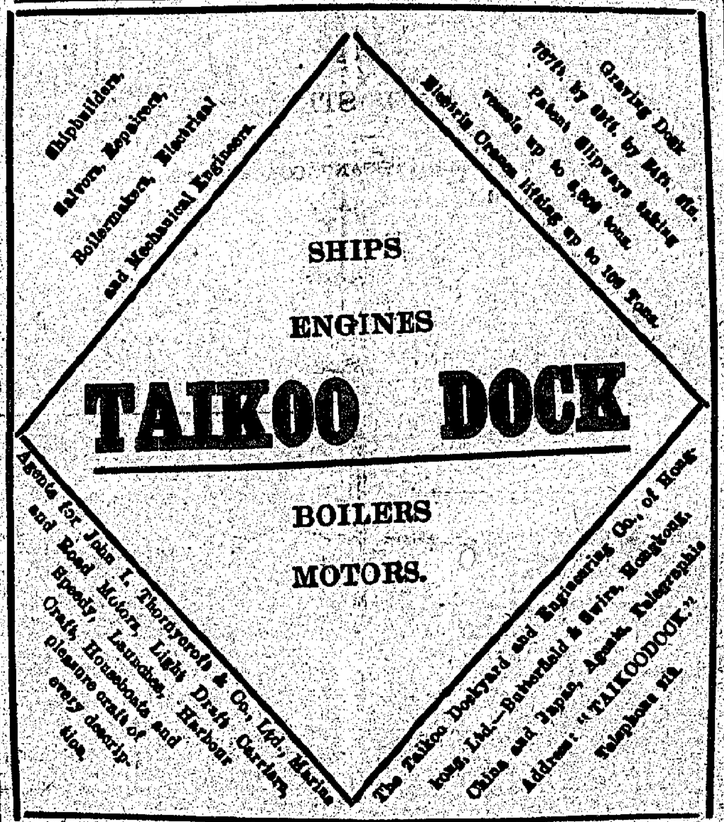
Steamers	Tonnage	to sail.
To SAN FRANCISCO.		
"GROTIUS"	10,000	... 2nd Jan.
"VONDEL"	10,000	... 9th Jan.
To SINGAPORE AND JAVA.		
"OPHIR"	8,000	... 29th Dec.
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	... 12th Jan.
"WILIS"	8,000	... 26th Jan.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	... 9th Feb.

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Agents.

352] JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.



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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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WEATHER REPORT.

December 27th, at 11.40.—No returns from Japanese stations. Changes of pressure are slight at all stations reporting; the anti-cyclone remains stationary over N. China, and fresh monsoon will continue along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 81.48 inches, against an average of 82.98 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ...	N.E. winds, fresh to moderate; fine
Formosa Channel	North winds, strong.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocha	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 27th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.10	30.16	30.11
Temperature ...	58	49	60
Humidity	33	40	30
Wind Direction...	ESE	North	East
... Force ...	3	3	4
Weather	b	b	b
Rain		—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 26th 59

Lowest open-air Temperature on 27th 49

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 28th December to 3rd January, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	High Water Height	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Low Water Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	28	m 10 33	4 3	m 3 35	0 7
		8 51 a	7 9	1 59 a	3 5
Satur.	29	m 11 18	4 3	m 4 11	0 7
		9 29 a	7 8	2 38 a	3 4
Sun.	30	m 11 56	4 2	m 4 46	0 7
		10 4 a	7 7	3 19 a	3 4
Mon.	31	0 22 a	4 2	m 5 22	0 8
	Jan.	10 40 a	7 3	4 1 a	3 6
Tues.	1	1 6 a	4 3	m 5 59	1 2
		11 17 a	6 8	4 44 a	3 6
Wed.	2	1 37 a	4 4	m 6 36	1 5
		11 55 a	6 3	5 29 a	3 7
Thurs.	3	2 6 a	4 6	m 7 16	1 6
				6 18 a	3 9

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

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ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, JANUARY to JUNE, 1917.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

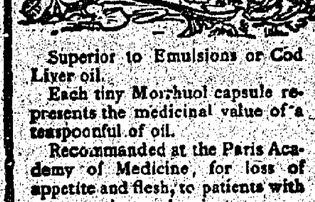
"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOK

SOLE AGENTS,
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
TEL. NO. 230 OR 155.

MARTIN'S
2 PILLS
& MARTIN'S
2 PILLS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommanded at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 and 2 Cases price 10/6 each. CURES BLOOD POISON, ERUPTIONS, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, WEAKNESS, PILES. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO., HATTON GARDEN 202, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. PARIS DEPOT: 11, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 26, BEEKMAN ST.

THERAPION A CURE FOR YOU

THERAPION

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKET

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Dec. 31st.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Jan. 30th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Feb. 27th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

Telephone 141. 35

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 28th Dec., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"YINGCHOW"	On 30th Dec., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 1st Jan., D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	WED'DAY,	2nd Jan., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD

As above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to,

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available be Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transhipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if sailing about	Due London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

R. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	§ INABA MARU Capt. Higo	12,500	MONDAY, Dec., at Noon.	31st

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, Jan., at 11 A.M.	18th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	§ ATSUTA MARU Capt. Inadzu	16,000	SUNDAY. Jan., at 11 A.M.	13th
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	JINSEN MARU Capt. Saito	8,000	FRIDAY, Jan.	4th
KOBE				

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy

For Further Information, apply to—

TELEPHONES Nos. 832 and 833.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(P. MORI, Manager)

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 4th Jan.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SAT., 19th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT., 9th Feb.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 22nd Feb.
KOREA MARU	18,000	SAT., 9th Mar.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.
TRANS PACIFIC.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU"	WED'DAY,	2nd Jan., at 1 P.M.
"MANILA MARU"	THURSDAY,	31st Jan., at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	TUESDAY,	12th Feb., at 2 P.M.
"MEXICO MARU"	THURSDAY,	28th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintains cargo only

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	SUNDAY,	30th Dec., at 10 A.M.
"SOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY,	3rd Jan., at 8 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU"	SUNDAY,	6th Jan., at 10 A.M.

These Formosa Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be final.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE Nos. 744 and 745.

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BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY
ORDER THE
"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"
TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.
ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
Including the Movements of the Local Markets.

16 PAGES! 20 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holiday
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 5.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	10.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Shenngwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kuuchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 27TH DECEMBER, 1917.

Stocks.	Paid up Value.	Official Quotation 10.30 A.M.	Closing Quotation.	Last Dividend.
Banks.—				
Hongkong and Shanghai	$125	$600, sellers		£2 3/- int. a/c 1917
Insurances.—				
Canton	$50	$300, sellers		$25 for 1915
China Fires	$20	$122½, buy.		$9 for 1915
Hongkong Fires	$50	$310		$27 for 1915
North Chinas	$25	£7.15, buy.		30% for 1916
Union	$100	$735, buyers		$60 for 1915
Yangtszes	$50	$205		$21 for 1915
Shipping—				
Douglas S.S. Co.	$50	$77, sellers		$10 for year ending 30.6.17
Canton Steamboats	$15	$18, sellers		$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Pref.	$5	$33½, buyers		6/- for 1916
Do. Def.	$5	$125, sales		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	$10	$28½		$2.10 for year ending 30.4.17
Refineries.—				
China Sugars	$100	$30		$12 for 1916
Malabon Sugars	£20	$36, sellers		5 Ps. for 1916
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	$50	$96, buyers		$4 and bonus of $2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	$50	$124		$2½ int. account 1917
Shanghai Docks	Tls.100	T. 71, sel.		Tls. 7½ for year ending 30.4.16
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—				
Central Estates	$100	$90, buyers		$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	$50	$60, buyers		$3 for ½ year
Hongkong Lands	$100	$90, buyers		$3½ int. account 1917
Hongkong Land Reclamation	$75	$115		$5.25 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	$10	$5½, buyers		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	$30	$30		$2 for 1916
West Points	$50	$81		$3 int. account 1917
Oils.—				
Langka	G10	Ts. 15		T. 1 for year ending 31.10.16
Shells	$1	112/-, buy.		2/- int. account 1917
Ural Caspians	$1	80/-		9% for 1915/16
Mining.—				
Kailans	$1	40/-, sellers		1/- int. act. year ending 30.6.17
Baubs	$1	$2½, buyers $2.35, sales		None since 1910.
Tronoh	$1	31/3		4/- int. account 1916
Cotton Mills.—				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 178½, buy.		T. 20 for year ending 31.10.17
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 16½, buy.		T.0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
Oriental C. S. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 50	T. 40, buy		Tls. 6 for 1913
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 120, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5	T. 7.40, buy.		Nil for 1916
Miscellaneous.—				
China Borneos	$12	$7, buyers		60 cents for 1916
China Lights	$5	$3½, buyers		None since 1916
China Providents	$10	$14, buyers		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farms	$5	$26, buyers		$2 for year ending 31.7.17
Green Island Cement	$75	$7.35, buy.		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electrics	$10	$43, buyers		$3 for year ending 28.7.17
Hongkong Ices	$25	$150, buyers		$2 int. account 1917
Hongkong Ropes	$10	$29, buyers		$1 int. account 1917
Hongkong Steels	$10	$10		$1 for year ending 31.5.17
Hongkong Trams	£1	$3, buyers		9% int. account 1917
Peak Trams Old	$10	$31, sellers		7% for year ending do. [30.4.17
Do. New	$1	$0.90, sellers		35 cents for year ending 31.5.17
Steam Laundries	$5	$3, buyers		$1.25 for 1915
Union Waterboats	$7	$12		70 cents for 1916
Watson & Co.	$ 6	$5.60 sellers		None since 1914
Wm. Powell, Limited	$7	$8½, sellers		

Rubbers. (Singapore Currency).	Paid up Value.	Year Ends.	Latest Quotation.	Dividend for Last Year.	Int. Div. to Date.
Alor Gajahs	$1	Sept.	$4.35	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas	$5	Jan.	$11.20	25 p. c.	—
Bidnealy	$1	Oct.	$2.45	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah	$1	April	$4.00	55 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kempas	$2	June	$3.70	40 p. c.	—
Malaka Pindas	$1	Aug.	$2.75	33 p. c.	—
Malakoff	$2	Dec.	$4.30	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
New Serendah	$2	Dec.	$4.70	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Sandycroft	$2	Jan.	$4.50	30 p. c.	12½ p. c.
Tapah	$10	Dec.	$21.00	35 p. c.	10 p. c.
Plantation Rubber in London			2.44		

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 27th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/11½
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	3/-
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/-
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/1
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/1½
On Paris—	
Bank Bills, on demand	409½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	424
On New York.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	71½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	137½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	142
On Singapore.—On demand	127½
On Batavia.—On demand	161½
On Haiphong.—On demand	¼ % pm.s.
On Saigon.—On demand	¼ % pm.s.
On Bangkok.—On demand	51½
Sovereign Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.60 v.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.00
Bar Silver, per oz.	42⅞d.

Subsidiary Coins

	per cent.
Hongkong ...20 cents. pieces	$0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 ,, ...	$0.08 Discount
Canton .....20 ,, ...	$6.30 ,,
Canton .....10 ,, ...	$0.00 ,,

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Fantastic Stars at the Bijou Theatre.

Tuesday, 1st Jan.:—
New Year Day—Public Holiday.
3 p.m.—Our Day Fair at the Kowloon Cricket Club, in aid of War Charities.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should Purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER,"
BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.
With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.

PRICE $1.75

On Sale at:—
Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office.
" Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
" Messrs. Bruhn & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.

XMAS

If you are in doubt what to buy him for Xmas nothing would be more acceptable than a good smoke:—

GOLOFINA
PERFECTOS
the last word in CIGARS.

SPECIALS The best EGYPTIAN Cigarettes
FELUCCA obtainable.
EMBASSY The premier VIRGINIA Cigarette.

To be obtained from all Stores.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. [15

BROSSARD & MOPIN.

Reinforced Concrete Specialists, King's Buildings, Hongkong.

REINFORCED CONCRETE.

We are fully equipped to design and build any structure of reinforced concrete, such as

Buildings: Godowns, factories, foundations, frames, floors, roofs of residential quarters, offices, foundations in bad ground.

Wharves, Bridges, Culverts, Chinneys, Towers, Reservoirs, Bins.

Retaining Walls, Dams, Ferro-Concrete Lighters.

Designs and estimates on application to:—
WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS, [27

BANKS

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (¼ Paid up) ... ... Francs 45,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).
Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot,
General Manager } A. J. Parnotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, SAIGON.
BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Buildings,
6, Chater Road. Tel. No. 2353.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [825

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th May 1907. [141

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—	$15,000,000
Silver	$18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
F. C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

[CHIEF MANAGER:]
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On FIXED DEPOSIT.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital	... ...	£1,500,000
Subscribed	... ...	1,125,000
Paid-up	... ...	562,500
Reserve Fund	... ...	900,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [827

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	... ...	Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... ...	" 20,000,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	" 5,330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Giran, Kagi, Karenko-Kelung, Makung, Pihan, Shin-chiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow Tamsui.
CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow
OTHERS—Bombay, Hongkong, London, Singapore, Soerabaia, Semarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, India, China, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.
Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
N. YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
8, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1917. [800

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORISED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	... ...	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES,
Shanghai; Nanking; Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anshing, Tsinng, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow, Hankow; Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin; Paotingfu, Tongshan, Lyanhsien, Tsangchau, Hsingtai, Hangchow; Weichow, Shaohsing, Chikshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo, Kaifeng; Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou, Taiyuan; Chowhsun, Tsaksien, Linchi, Linfsing, Tsinien, Yihsien, Hsinsing, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Taiyuan, Yuncheng, Foochow, Changchun, Kirin, Mukden; Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Changchow, Antung, Canton, Kuniyang, Pekine, Kueihwa, Suiyuanshang, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.
Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved security. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
Hongkong 13th October, 1914. [168

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